REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,052.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 45	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 3 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander W. Stabbatt, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.			December 1874.
Leave Bombay	28	Leaves Tuticorin	6
„ Ratnagherry	29	„ Colombo	7
„ Vingorla	29	„ Negapatam	10
„ Goa	30	„ Pon icherry	11
„ Carwar	30	„ Cuddalore	12
Dec.		„ Masuli patam	14
„ Mangalore	1	„ Cocanada	15
„ Cannanore	2	Vizagapatam	16
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Calicut	3	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Beypore	4	Palme Point	20
„ Cochin	4	Arrives at CALCUTTA	21
„ Alleppy	4		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Timlatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, GUADUR, ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, SUSREH, and MOHAMMERAH.

The Steamer BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.			December 1874.	
Leave Bombay	27	Leave Bushire	4	Without Steel Yards.
„ Kurrachee	Dec. 1	„ Mahomerah	16	
„ Guadur	2	„ Fao	16	
„ Muscat	4	„ Susreh	17	
„ Jask	8	„ Bahrein	18	
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Linga	23	
„ Linga	10	Bunder Abbas	25	
„ Bahrein	10	„ Jask	26	
„ Fao	12	„ Muscat	27	
„ Mahomerah	13	„ Guadur	29	
Arrive Bushire	15	„ Kurrachee	Jan. 1	
		Arrive Bombay	4	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, are in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. F. Hutchinson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th November 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Fead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M. for undernoted Ports :—Harnee, Ratnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 30, in the house of ROWJEE OOKCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Manekchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdah Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 2nd proximo.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, Captain J. Brown, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home in less than 30 days. She has very superior First-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate. A Stewardess is carried.

Rates of Passage, are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROM & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£14	Without food.
Suez	30	24	9	
Port Said	30	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. ROSARIO, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st November 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per SS. EMBLEHOPE, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Go ds.

No claim for short delivery or damage will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Emblehope.

Bombay, 22nd November 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. PERSIAN, 2,333 Tons, Nov. 30th
S.S. MALWA, 2,933 „ Dec. 7th to Southampton.
S.S. RAJPUTANA, 1,74 „ 14th.
S.S. GWALIOR, 2,75 „ „ 21st to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 1st Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALACCA, (1,698 tons and 300 H. P.,) Captain. N. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after 12 noon on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not ordered by the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 28th Nov. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, consisting of the following varieties or sundries :—

Bronze and marble figures, telescopes, stereoscopes, plated cruet frames, footwater dishes, sets of drums, cakes of French chocolate, cl. ht day table time-pieces, few dozen fancy large and small size pictures, Tasmanian jams, turbands, rugs, &c.

An invoice of nicely polish d cutlery of a celebrated maker, the assortment of pocket knives, &c.

A few hams, 2 cases of money purses, 1 case watch keys, 1 case Alpaca umbrellas, furniture, &c. &c.

A few blue and white dinner sets.

1 Bale of Cotton.

1 Fire Mat Carpet, 19 feet long, and 7 feet 9 inches broad.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, dhooties, sarries, &c.

1 Case T. Red Scarfs.
2 Case T. Red Handkerchieves.

On account and at the risk of Nozrally Abdoolally—

3 Cases Buttons.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built State Carriage by Kesterton, sets of English double and single Plated Harness

One couple of an hand of fox hounds.

One fine breathyoung hound, just imported.

AUCTION SALE of Insolvent unclaimed Goods at G. I. P. Railway station, Byree Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to transmit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a lot of lost and unclaimed goods.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome mou-thood Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill, next to Kewjee Nayek, Esq.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to transmit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, &c., the property of A. Cleveland, Esq., the same comprises, handsome than suite, glass ware, rich dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best plated wares, such as a set of dish covers complete, water cruets, cruet, and egg stands, waiter, bread basket, bottle stands, sugar basin & a mahogany case containing a set of Arlington's best plated Angby pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, table candlesticks, best cutlery by "Mappin Brothers," &c., hand me dium wood French polished English pattern furniture, such as a set of dining tables to 14 persons, hands me sideboards, dining room chairs, teapoys, screens, dumb waiters, really carved circular and pier tables, handsome Brussels carpets, rich and half-inches mats, handsome drawing room suite in damask, handsome Italian chairs, handsome timber bedsteads, feather beds, bolsters, a fine toned 7 octave cabinet grand pianoforte, a few paintings in gilt frames, a sewing machine, handsome English brass iron post beds cots, camp cots, chairs, couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, dispense and cookroom furniture, plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 First class English-built Open Carriage by Kinross.
1 Pair handsome grey Arab carriage horses.
A handsome English built buggy by Kesterton, with a very handsome Cee spring and Arab mare Hamra.
A handsome Child's Pony with saddle and bridles.
A first rate General Mech Cow.
Lady's Saddles, sets of English plated mounted single and double Harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horses &c., at No. 146, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. A. V. Ward, Presidency Surgeon. The same comprises, hand-one-inch cedar dining table, glass ware, rich dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 6 hot water dishes, entree, and egg stands, waiter, bread basket, bottle stands, sugar basin & a mahogany case containing a set of Arlington's best plated Angby pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, table candlesticks, best cutlery by "Mappin Brothers," &c., hand me dium wood French polished English pattern furniture, such as a set of dining tables to 14 persons, handsome sideboard, dining room chairs, teapoys, screens, dumb waiters, really carved circular and pier tables, handsome Brussels carpets, rich and half-inches mats, handsome drawing room suite in damask, handsome Italian chairs, handsome timber bedsteads, feather beds, bolsters, a fine toned 7 octave cabinet grand pianoforte, a few paintings in gilt frames, a sewing machine, handsome English brass iron post beds cots, camp cots, chairs, couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, dispense and cookroom furniture, plants, &c.

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1 First class English-built Open Carriage by Kinross.
1 Pair handsome grey Arab carriage horses.
A handsome English built buggy by Kesterton, with a very handsome Cee spring and Arab mare Hamra.
A handsome Child's Pony with saddle and bridles.
A first rate General Mech Cow.
Lady's Saddles, sets of English plated mounted single and double Harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome Landau built Broughams, a fast-trotting Australian Horse, &c., at No. 146, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Broughams, Horse, &c., the property of D. B. Coppel, Esq., the same comprising, rich cut glassware, handsome blue and gold bord-red dinner service, a white and gold breakfast ditto, very handsome green painted and gilt dessert ditto, best plateware, such as hot water and vegetable dishes, entree, potcher, cruet, and egg stands, a set of best plated Addle pattern spoons and forks, and a set of cutlery by "Joseph Rogers and Son," in oakwood case, table and chamber candlesticks, fenders, rich carved seasons, blackwood furniture, round dining table for 8 persons, side board, dining room chairs, teapoys, screens, circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy, yankee, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, ornament stands, chiffoniers, fine state pictures in maple frames, plated single and double night hanging argand lamps, verandah chairs, handsome English brass and iron four post bedsteads, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, wardrobes, clothes pres s, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built brougham.
A hand-some bay Australian horse,
Sets of plated single and double harness.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Car iage, Horses, &c., at No. 161, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the va uable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. A. V. Ward, Presidency Surgeon. The same comprises, hand-one-inch cedar dining table, glass ware, rich dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 6 hot water dishes, entree, and egg stands, waiter, bread basket, bottle stands, sugar basin & a mahogany case containing a set of Arlington's best plated Angby pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, table candlesticks, best cutlery by "Mappin Brothers," &c., hand me dium wood French polished English pattern furniture, such as a set of dining tables to 14 persons, handsome sideboard, dining room chairs, teapoys, screens, dumb waiters, really carved circular and pier tables, handsome Brussels carpets, rich and half-inches mats, handsome drawing room suite in damask, handsome Italian chairs, handsome timber bedsteads, feather beds, bolsters, a fine toned 7 octave cabinet grand pianoforte, a few paintings in gilt frames, a sewing machine, handsome English brass iron post beds cots, camp cots, chairs, couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, dispense and cookroom furniture, plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built brougham.
A hand-some bay Australian horse,
Sets of plated single and double harness.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, consisting of drawing, dining and bed room furniture, a mahogany case containing Arlington's best silver, with Cutlery for 18 persons complete, nearly new.

A first-class billiard table nearly new, by Bennett.

A very handsome carved book case of old Bombay work, superior to anything now made.

A few very handsome parlour flower pots, some with beautiful ferns.

A few choice flowers, including 2 handsome antigonium and a fine stephomotis, &c., at No. 68, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 25th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c. the property of G. A. Kittredge, Esquire, changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40,

A quantity of piece goods, dhoties, T. cloth, pugrics, handkerchiefs sarries, &c.

3 cases chintz
1 ca se sarries.
3 bale T. cl th.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 26th instant Messrs. MENESSE, & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored piece goods, twist &c. &c.

3 bales Water Twist.
5 „ Turkey red Twist.
3 „ Grey Dhoties.
7 „ Grey Shirtings.
2 cases Colored Prints.
3 „ Sewing machines.
1 second hand office shigram.
Manila cigars No. 4.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1874

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

BONAFIDE SALE of valuable and handsome H usehold Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Wares, two solid mahogany sweet toned Pianos, one by Soundy & Co, and the other by Collard and Collard, a medium sized Billiard Table, Saddles and bridles, plants &c., at Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office.

THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 24, Middle Colaba, a portion of the handsome household furniture of Frank Cullis, Esquire, changing his residence, and of the late James Fairbney, Esquire, the same comprising rich straw stem Greek key pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best electro-plated cruet and pickle frames, biscuit box, claret jug, table and chamber candlesticks, and handsomely carved blackwood and French polished furniture such as conversation, reclining and sofa couches, chiffoniers, a pair of richly carved pier tables with bolted plates attached, a set of dining table in 3 pi ces for 12 persons, drawing room, round, pier, washing and dressing tables, drawing room, dining room, easy, low arm and without arm chairs, bookcases, side board, wine cellaret, single and double screens, teapoys camp cots, fancy painted iron four post bedsteads, a solid mahogany slate bed miniature, billiard table with balls, cues, and marking board complete, two solid mahogany sweet toned square pianofortes, one by Soundy & Co. and the other by Collard and Collard, cheval and toilet glasses, a superi Bohemian glass flower vases, marble clock, figures, pictures, 1 and 2 light hanging argand lustres, reading and Argyle lamps, microscope in case, tool chest, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, plants, &c.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per STRATHCLYDE, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay 24th November 1874.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will (by permission) be held in the Office of W. J. Farrow Esq., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay, THIS DAY, at 4-30 P.M.

ALFRED SWIFT, Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK SCANTLINGS.

NOTICE.—The TIME for RECEIVING TENDERS for the Supply of Teak Scantlings is EXTENDED to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 24th November 1874.

THE COMMITTEE of the "SCRATH GATTA" thank the SUBSCRIBERS for the kind manner in which they responded to their Call :—

The Receipts were	Rs. 941 0 0
The Expenses and Postages	„ 837 5 4
Leaving a Balance of	Rs. 83 10 8

which they have remitted to the Treasurer of the Sailors' Home. The Accounts were audited by Thos. Lidbetter., Esq.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND PATENT MEDICINES, Warranted Genuine and from the best Manufacturers

Charges extremely moderate, and 25 per cent less than other respectable Druggists and Chemists in the Town.

Terms—Cash.

Out-station Orders promptly and carefully executed.

M. B. MADON & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Chemists,

40, Bahurkote Zoomma Musjid, Bombay.

ESTATE of WILLIAM RODGIE, Esq., deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Act XXVI I. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "the Trustees and Mortgagee's Power Act, 1866," that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of WILLIAM RODGIE, Esq., formerl Liquidator of the Bank of Bombay, deceased, who died on 20th day of March 1874, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects were granted on the 5th day of November instant, sealed on the 9th day of November following by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORG SANDERSON SYMON, of Bombay, Solicitor, duly constituted Attorney of MARY ELIZABETH RODGIE, the widow of the said Willi m Rodgie, deceased, are required on or before THURSDAY, the 31st day of December 1874, to send to the said Administrator at his Office, No. 5, Church Lane, Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Mary Elizabeth Rodgie, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts and hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 21st day of November, 1874.

DALLAS, LYNCH, & TOBIN,
Proctors, Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).

SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING REQUISITES, &c.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
DUMPEY LEVEL, best manufacture, 10 inch, divided bubble, &c.	180 0
Circumferenter, 5½ inch, with inclining dial, folding sights, &c	135 0
Ditto ditto ditto and Cross Level	150 0
PRISMATIC COMPASS, 2½ inch, with sights, brass (second-hand)	30 0
Ditto 2½ inch, with sights, shades, and mirror, bronze	45 0
Optical Square	15 0
Levelling Staffs, half round, telescopic, for hot climates, improved readings, expressly arranged for India, by Colonel A. Strange, F.R.S.	40 0
MEASURING CHAINS, Chesterman's, set of Arrows with cases, best machine-made, steel, hardened, tempered, and japanned brass swivel handle, &c. 50 feet, Rs 9-0; 66 feet Rs 12-0; 100 feet	14 0
Ditto Machine-made, best iron, brass swivel handles, etc. 50 feet, Rs 7-0; 66 feet, 9-0 S; 100 feet	11 0
MEASURING TAPES, Chesterman's Patent metallic leather case, flush handle, 33 feet, Rs. 4 8; 50 feet, Rs. 5-8; 66 feet, Rs 6-8; 100 feet	9 0
Measuring Tapes, Chesterman's Patent steel, broad 66 feet ditto narrow, 50 feet, Rs. 15-0; 66 feet	25 0
RULES—3 feet, 4 Fold, Ivory with Scales	20 0
1 foot, 4 Fold, Boxwood	16 0
2 feet, 4 Fold, Bradburn's bolted, Joint	1 8
SPIRT LEVELS—3 inch, in case	2 8
18 inch (with large ground tube with adjusting screws revolving, in oak case	7 0
21 inch ditto ditto	30 0
Spare Bulbs for Levels : 3 inch, Rs. 3; 10 inch, Rs. 3-8; 12 inch	4 0
Clinometer, with Sights, Levels, Compass, Inclination, &c.	30 0
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, sets from Rs. 20-0 to Half Sets ditto	60 0
Improved Pocket Compass, points in sheath, divided, six Scales	5 0
PROTRACTORS, SCALES, &c—	20 0
Protractor, 6 inch, Gun mass Silver	15 0
Ditto „ Ivory	4 8
Ditto „ Boxwood, Aldinabad Pattern	3 0
Ditto Circular 3 inch diam, German Silver engine divided, in mahogany case	40 0
Engineer's Circular Slide Rule, Brass and German Silver, in case	20 0
Hewlett's Ivory Rolling, 12 inch	15 0
Marquois Scales, best Box-wood, in case	9 0
Railway Curves, 5 to 100, Pearwood in Mahogany case	28 0
PARALLEL RULERS—	
Ebony, brass Bridges, Rolling, 12 inch Rs. 9-0; 15 inch, Rs. 10-0; 18 inch Rs. 12-0; 24 inch	16 0
Ditto „ brass divided to ge, 15 inch	14 0
Brass Rolling, Lift Screws, 15 inch, Rs. 22; 18 inch.	30 0
Ditto ditto divided Edges in Mahogany Case, 24 inch	45 0
German Silver, Engraved, divided Edges, highly finish d, 12 inch, Rs. 30; 15 inch Rs. 45; 18 inch	45 0
Captain Field's Improved Parallel Ruler, 12 inch, in case	40 0

Steam Gauge Glass Pipes of Twenty Sizes.

Universal Sun-dials and Compasses, Fi ld Glasses, Aneroid, and portable Mercurial Mountain Barometers.

Mapping Pens, Steel Crowquills, Drawing Pens, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Pocket-Books, Penknives, &c.

For Drawing Papers, Co ours, &c., see the Company's Complete Catalogue of Artists' Materials (Agents to Winsor & Newton).

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

CURIOSITY !!! FOR SALE, a MILCH HE-GOAT, apply soon to Ma NANABHOY MANAJI, No. 16, Malabar Hill.

WANTED, a Stationary 10 Horse ENGINE, complete. Apply with particulars and lawful price to Undersigned. Ahmedabad HIMMUT HOYCHO UMLAIL.

WANTED, GOOD COMPOUNDERS. Apply to THOMSON and TAYLOR, Chemists, &c. Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th November 1874.

BUTLER and GENERAL SERVANT WANTED, must be a thorough good, steady man. Liberal wages will be given to a suitable person. Address "Y.," care of this Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS in a Catholic Family, a short distance from Bombay. Apply by Letter to A., Care of COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a handsome PAIR of dark GREY PONY GELDINGS, 5 and 6 about 13-2½, quiet to ride or drive. Price Rs. 400. Apply F. F. COLLINS, Poona.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, a BUNGALOW at Warden Road, now occupied by Mr Macaulay. For Rent apply to Mr. D. S. PATEL, Framjee, Sands & Co.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

Lessee and Manager, ... Mr. HARRY STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST,

Thursday will be a Grand Family Night, when no Gentleman will be admitted unless accompanied by his Lady or Family.

Friday Third Grand Fashionable Night, under the patronage and in the presence of the Hon. Mr. James Gibbs.

GRAND PANORAMA AND DIORAMA OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

A Diorama of the events of this remarkable War, presenting its chief and most exciting incident, is now being exhibited. The excellence of its execution, artistically and mechanically, renders it one of the best informants concerning the gigantic struggle that could well be presented.—*American Herald*

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 0 | Pit ..... As. 8
Stalls ..... „ 1 8 |

Children Half Price to Dress Circle and Stalls.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURER ..... Mr. J. O'BRIEN.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

MESSRS. W. AND A. GRAHAM and CO. are prepared to receive OFFERS for their GINNING FACTORY at Limroe, as it stands, with all Stores, &c. The Factory contains 30 Macarthy Gins worked by a power of 16 H. P., and has been so constructed that it can be taken to pieces and removed to any distance without difficulty. Further particulars can be obtained by application to

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES to the different Factories of this Company during the coming Cotton Season.

JAS. MELVILLE,
General Manager.

23, Apollo Street, 23rd November 1874.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undermentioned CALLS have been made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row.

Rs. 500 per Share payable on 5th December 1874.
Rs. 500 per Share payable on 5th January 1875.

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of December next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on FRIDAY the 13th instant, viz.—

That article 41 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and in lieu thereof the following be inserted :—

"Article 41.—That any Shareholder not disqualified to vote, as hereafter provided, shall for and in respect of every share held by him, be entitled to give one vote on all questions which may be submitted to any General or Extraordinary General Meeting."

By Order of the Directors.

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd November 1874.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, from parties willing to SUPPLY SHIP TONNAGE for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta of about 100 Tons of Amendavee COIR, be the same more or less, which is now ready for Shipment without delay.

2. The Tenders must specify the rate per Ton of 4 Candies or Two Thousand Two Hundred and forty (2240)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 24TH NOVEMBER.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton market closed, according to Reuter, quiet but unchanged, Surats heavy, the sales for the day being 14,000 bales, of which 3,500 were Surats. This morning's market opened steady, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 13,000, prices both in Liverpool and New York being unaltered. The American figures are as follows :—

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Monday's receipts	11,000	28,000	26,000
Three days do.	31,000	44,000	41,000
Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,142,000	916,000	1,055,000
Exports to U. K. do.	496,000	289 000	251,000

This is not the first occasion which the receipts for the first three days of the week have shown a deficiency as compared with previous years, hitherto only to be more than recovered by the end of the week; but should this prove an exception and the week's total fall short of last year, we should probably see at least a temporary firmness in Liverpool. At the same time it should be borne in mind that up to date we have an excess of 226,000 bales, and unless this crop is to turn out larger than even the most sanguine estimates, it is time we began to see a falling off.

Reuter's quotations for Coffee, Seeds and Oil, in yesterday's message, showed no change; but the London hide auctions have resulted in an advance of 1d. per lb. in sheep skins and a decline of 1d. per lb. in goat skins.

Money Market intelligence at first sight has by no means a favourable appearance, a withdrawal of £120,000 being advised from the Bank of England, while the Bank of Prussia's rate of discount has advanced to 6 per cent.; but unless an unusual tendency comes over the market, we are now at a time when money, as a rule, begins to reach its cheapest point, and so far as we know there is nothing in the state of affairs at home to lead to any departure from the general rule.

CONSOLS this morning were at 93¼ a decline of ⅛; French Rentes at 98¼ an advance of ⅛; Bar Silver at 58½d per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has manifested a weaker tendency again to-day, especially in Bank Bills, and rates are fully 1/16d lower. The decline is more noticeable as being in the face of somewhat unfavourable advices from England, and goes to show the unsound basis upon which the late advance took place. To-day's quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10⅞d. to 5/16	per rupee.
do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 10⅞ to 15/16	"
Documents do.	1s. 11	"

On Calcutta nothing has been done so far as we know, and GOVERNMENT PAPER is also unchanged.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet but firm to-day, and although only a very moderate extent of business has been done, rates, where changed, are in favour of sellers.

In COTTON there is no actual change to notice. Dealers still show considerable firmness although present currencies do not admit of business on home quotations. Arrivals of New Cotton are still insignificant, nor is the quality of what is coming forward at all inviting; Hingunghaut especially being unusually bad in every respect, while the best of Khamgaum and Oomrawuttee leaves much to be desired both in cleanliness and staple.

FREIGHTS are unaltered in every way.

PIECE GOODS are still dull, and depressed with a tendency to lower prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal Value paid up.	Last div. credited.	Names.	Present Rates per Share.
	Rs. Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	₹100 all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92 xd
22,000	1,000 all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500 all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	750
10,000	500 375	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	625
5,250	1,000 all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200nom
10,000	250 all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	500
40,000	281 all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 xd
10,000	200 all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1,000	250 125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	115
40,000	25 all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,750
200	2 000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	500	all	18 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.	600
250	2,500	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,350
250	1,000	600	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	4,000
1000	500	all	60 p.s.	Berar Company (New)	500
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,350
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	325
250	1,000	1,000	65 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	530
100	175	175	ps.	Carwar Company	700
200	1,500	all	70 ps.	Colaba Press Co.	4,500xd.
250	9,000	all	250 ps.	East India Press Co.	3,975
150	8,500	all	Rs. 225	Fort Press Co.	4,300
200	2,000	2,000	75 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	325
200	500	all	100 ps.	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,462	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	450
200	400	350	60 ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	480
200	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	130 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	200 ps.	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,050
600	80	75	45 ps.	Scinde Press Co.	375
100	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	900
250	1,500	1,250	Rs. 50	Victoria Press, Madras.	750
150	250	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
600	1,000	all	100 ps.	Volkart's United Press Co.	125

* Per share for the half year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,335
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	143
750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,400
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	310

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	318-20	p.c
.....			
.....	£20	19-12	do.
.....	£20	43-10	do.
.....	6100	1,900	do.
.....	£10	189-91	do.

	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock		242
	Do. New £20 Shares		126
	Ditto		...
	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.		1,810
	Do. New Shares		215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

62	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,575
500	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,150
200	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	2,050
50	1,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay United	1,240
1,600	150	150	10 ps.	Broach Mills	260
500	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,060
2 5 0	2,000	all	100 p.s.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,685
1,500	1,250	all	125 p.	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,220
1,500	1,000	all	115 ps.	Great Eastern	1,500
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,125
710	1,000	all	115 p.s.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,380
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,400
350	1,000	350	65 p.s.	Madras U. Spinning	1,175
1,700	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,430
900	1,000	all	115 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,275
4,000	625	all	340	Oriental	805
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
800	1,000	1,000	150 p.s.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,475
500	1,000	25	31 p.s.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	25	19	...	Bank of China
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	240 s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,700
1,000	50	all	15 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	...	300	30 p.ct.	Bombay Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155
2,150	20	10	5 p.s.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	4 ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	15
.....	50	all	15 ps.	Preacher & Co	375
.....	25	all	10 ps.	Vegas Patent Slip Co.	50

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16 h Novo mber as compared with that for 10th November :—

LIABILITIES.	10th Nov. Rs. A. P.	16th Nov. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,07,462 7 9	16,07,462 7 9
Treasury Balance	3,23,89,294 5 3	3,06,62,961 11 8
Total Deposits	2,78,9 ,481 9 6	2,61,09,177 9 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,25,401 13 0	3,49,699 14 3
Sundries	7,15,483 5 0	7,42,185 5 11
" " " Rs.	8,49,18,720 2 6	8,14 71,227 0 8

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,84,16,416 4 0	1 84,35,615 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	81,51,944 5 1	79,40,144 5 1
Credits on ditto	33,55,131 10 10	22,61,548 0 6
Bills discounted	1,76,08,886 2 8	1,70 86,376 8 3
Dead Stock	10,73,735 13 0	10,76,174 7 0
Stamps	12,293 13 0	13,414 13 0
Balances with other Banks	6,11,590 4 11	6,77,286 7 1
Sundries	2 297 13 2	24,784 5 8
Bullion	7 92,571 3 5	6,92,521 3 5
Cash at Head Office	1,29,97,26 11 2	1,14,52,849 9 6
Do. at Branches	2,18,50,025 4 3	2,07,95,312 5 2
" " Rs.	8,49,18,720 2 6	8,14,71,227 0 8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE JANE AVERY, 421 tons, Captain J. E. Dodds, will sail to-day in ballast for Malabar Coast.

ON Monday, the Dubash Jamsetjee Jehangeerjee's boat Mumoid spoke the ship Bulwark, Captain Seater, from Liverpool, laden with G I. P. Railway coals, between 40 and 50 miles south.

THE S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Cutch Mandvee with a general cargo and one hundred and seventy-five deck passengers.

THE S.S. WOODBURN, 1,153 tons, Captain F. Stockdale, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Newcastle (October 8th) calling at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden vis Suez Canal, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 tons, Captain C. W. PEARSON, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (October 23rd) calling at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden via the Suez Canal with fifteen dogs, general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Lawson, Miss Wood, Mr. and Mrs Wilmer, Miss Anderson, Miss Kelly, Mrs. G. L. Lang, and three children, Miss Swanson, Miss Butte, Mr. Morgan, Mr. J. T. Morgan, Dr Joynt, Mr. C. J. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Getley, Miss Stapton, Mrs Leggett, Messrs Quarry, Gibbon, Gilmaur, Browne, Silcock and Curteney, Mr and Mrs and Miss Holmau, Misses Mary and Minnie Holman and Miss and Mrs Enuerson, and one servant. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Woodburn (s)	Stockdale	Newcastle, Oct 8.
24	Strathclyde (s)	Pearson	London, Oct 23.

The Barque Jane Avery, Dodds, to Malabar Coast, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday.
Steamer Burmah, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Java, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.
20 Arcot (s) ..... Calcutta and N. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
20 Persia ..... London via Coast.
Surat (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 24.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s, 125 kegs nails, Ameeroodeen Fazalally; 2 cases saffron Framjee D Wadia and Co.
Cathay s, 11 bales papers, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.
Rajpoot, 18 casks shots, Soomar Veera.
Kong Swetre s, 859 casks cement, R Angus and Co.
Thibet s, 2 cases dye, Chotalal Tullockchund.
Teviot s, 10 cases medicine, Nuth o Mooljee.
G P Stevenson s, 9 bottles quicksilver, Mathooradass Assaram; 1 case paper, Merwanjee and Co; 1,497 casks spelter, Dasse, Morarjee.
South Tyne s, 200 casks cement, W Nicol and Co; 50 drums linseed oil and 2 packages paints, Nuzurally Sumsoodin; 33 bales paper, Abdoolaly Abdoolrahim and Co; 24 bales paper, Bhicoosaiba and Co; 250 drums linseed oil, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co; 22 cases papers, Tyabally Surajally and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Suzanne, 68 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Timor s, 20 bales wool, Rehmoobhoy Khimjee; 271 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 24 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 11 bales wool, S Tyabjee and Co.; 21 bales wool, L G Balleeboye; 67 bales cotton, Macon Kourpall; 1 bale cotton, Narrondass Moolchund; 81 bales cotton, Vurdhsman Tokersee; 200 bales cotton, Graves, Cotton and Co.; 45 bales cotton, Gocaldass Madowjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Hunmaz Dewjee and Co.; 152 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co.; 3 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.
Emerdale s, 260 cwts horns, Nanseebhoy Allarkhia.

FOR GENOA.

Teheran s, 200 bales cotton, Leone Johier and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Monte Video, 278 packages wet dates, Abdool a Moosanee; 300 packages wet date, Woosman Keydance; 484 packages wet dates, Tezpall Khakey,

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s, 135 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Teheran s, 1,200 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers'

FOR MARSEILLES.

Teheran s, 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALEE, 24th, 12-38 P.M.—H. M. S. Briton sailed for Columbo 20th instant.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—21ST NOVEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 23rd November, 8-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 55 minutes.
Via Suez, 24th November, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 24th November, 10-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 22 minutes.
Via Turkey, 23rd November, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 40 minutes.
Via Suez, 24th November, 10-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 30 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 24th November, 5-55 P.M Time in transit, 2 hours 17 minutes.
The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 23rd to 8 P.M. of the 24th November is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 11	0 10
" Galle	1 0	3 55
" Kurrachee	1 15	0 5
" Madras	0 41	0 8

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 24th November, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 24th November, 7-35 A.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 24th November, 10-50 A.M., via Turkey, 23rd November, 7 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the sea 37 feet.

November—1874.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.	16th	17th	18th	19 h	20th	21st	22nd
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fah.	29·974	·972	·927	·933	·923	·937	·905
Temperature of the Air	78·6	77·8	78·9	77·5	77·7	77·9	76·6
Wet-bulb Thermometer	67·3	69·8	70·5	71·0	71·8	72·9	71·9
Dew Point	60·9	65·9	66·5	68·1	69·2	70·8	69·9
Relative Humidity of Air	·585	·681	·667	·732	·756	·789	·803
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	5·4	5·6	6·0	6·4	5·4	4·2	6·4
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	85·0	84·7	85·5	82·0	82·6	82·5	81·4
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	71·0	70·3	71·0	72·9	72·0	72·0	71·8
General Direction of Wind	a Miles.	b Miles.	c Miles.	d Miles.	e Miles.	f Miles.	g Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	198 In.	201 In.	267 In.	169 In.	190 In.	158 In.	191 In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 8th Nov. 82 inches 18 cents.

(a) E NE, NE, E, NE, NW, N.
(b) N, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
(c) NE, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, E.
(d) E, ENE, NE, WNW, NW.
(e) NW, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNE.
(f) NE, NNE, E, W, WNW, NW, N.
(g) NE, NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following alteration is made in paragraph 2, of G. G. O. No. 859 of the 13th August 1873, applicable to the three Presidencies :—

For	Read
"Average attendance of the previous month."	Average daily attendance during the month for which the pay is claimed.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

On the recommendation of the Government of India Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the 2nd August 1874, in room of Major General Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., V.C., deceased :—Colonel D. S. Dodgson, C.B., Bengal Infantry. Ensign, 22nd June 1838; Lieutenant, 3rd October 1840; Captain, 13 h January 1849; Major (Brevet), 24th March 1858; Major (Regimental) 1st January 1862; Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet) 26th July 1868 Lieut.-Colonel (Substantive) 12th March 1865; Colonel (Brevet), 20th July 1866. Served throughout Jhoudpore campaign of 1839, throughout Cabul campaign of 1842, engaged in actions of 19th, 23rd, and 24th January at entrance of Khyber Pass, and at forcing of it on 5th April 1842, and at relief of Jellalabad, and subsequent operations in Affghanistan, for which he received a medal; throughout campaign on Sutledge, engaged at battles of Baddiwal and Alliwal, received a medal; as Major of Brigade at Benares, when Native Brigade mutinied there on 4th June 1857, wounded by one of the mutineers on parade, as Assistant Adjutant General in the field to the forces in Oude, under command of General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., and temporarily attached to staff of General Havelock, C B, at battles of Mungulwara, 19th September, Alumbagh, 23rd September, and first relief of Lucknow, 25th September 1857; in latter action was wounded; throughout subsequent defence of "Bailli Guard" (Residence of Lucknow), engaged in all repelling of attacks and in several sorties, including bringing in of rear guard and heavy guns, and attack on and capture of "Hern Khana" and "King's stables;" with General Sir James Outram's Force in comp at Alumbagh, from November 1857 to March 1858 engaged in repelling eight attacks on that position by reb la at attack on and capture of enemy's rovet of Majority and Lieutenant-Colonel, and C. B. for services in the field.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 23.

Lloyd, Surg, Madras Med Dept, on duty, from Bangalore
Chapple, Surg Major, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Gasteen, surg, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty, from Belgaum.
Wolfe, Sub Inspector, Bombay Army Educational Dept, on duty, from Belgaum.

NOVEMBER 24.

Joynt, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, on furlough, from England.
Browne, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.
Kennedy, the Hon'ble Colonel, Bombay Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Nugent, Captain, Bengal 51st Light Infantry, on duty, from Fyzabad.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 23.

Lorkwood, Captain, Bengal 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, on Medical Certificate to England.
Smith, Lieut Col, Madras 43rd Regt, on leave to England.

NOVEMBER 24.

Dickenson, Surg, Major, Bombay 2nd Queen's, on leave, to Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, NOV 21.)

Lieut Col A B Cumberlege, appointed to officiate as Comr Nagpur Division, assumed charge of his duties from Maj C B Lucie Smith, Offg Comr, on the 11th instant

Mr J C Duff, Dist Supt of Police, assumed charge of the Police of the Seoni District from Mr Ratan Singh, Offg Dist Supt, on the 11th instant, after noon.

Mr W A Neilhan, Asst Comr, reported his return from Bengal and assumed charge of his duties at Khandwa on the 6th instant, before noon.

Maj H I Legard, Offg Dep Comr, assumed charge of the Khandesh District, from Capt Vertue, Offg Depy Comr, on the 7th instant after noon.

Mr J A Jeffreys, Bengal Civil Service, posted to the Central Provinces, reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 14th instant, and is appointed to be an Asst Comr, 3rd Class, and posted to the district of Nagpur.

Mr A H L Fraser, Asst Comr, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties at Bhandara, on the 11th instant.

Mr J Venning, Offg Depy Comr, Saugor, made over charge of his duties to Maj J L Loch, Depy Comr, on the 7th instant.

Mr J P Goodridge, Asst Comr, appointed to officiate temporarily as Cant Mag of Saugor, assumed charge of his duties from Mr F Venning, Offg Depy Comr, Saugor, on the 6th instant.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, NOV. 21.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA

Lieut O'Moore Creagh, Adjt, Mairwara Battalion, assumed charge of his duties from Capt P W Smith, on the 6th Nov 1874.

Dr L D Spencer, A M, Eastern States Agency Surgn, returned from privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties, on the 3rd Nov 1874

Lieut Col T E Gordon, C S I, assumed command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and received charge of the office of the Political Supt, Hilly Tracts Meywar, and 1st Asst Political Agent, Meywar, from Maj C Gemming, on the forenoon of the 30th Oct 1874.

Maj C G Gemming received charge of the Office of 2nd in Comd Meywar Bheel Corps and 2nd Asst Political Agent, Meywar, from Capt A Conolly, on the afternoon of the 29th Oct 1874.

Capt A Conolly received charge of the office of Adjt, Meywar Bheel Corps, from Capt A R T MacRae, on the afternoon of the 29 h Oct 1874.

Capt A R T MacRae to officiate as Wing Subn of the Meywar Bheel Corps, with effect from 30th Oct 1874.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Col A S Smith, Offg Gandit, Bhopal Battalion, is granted thirty-five days' privilege leave from 26th Nov 1874.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

Mr L Gordon and Mr R Bower, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Ajmere, on the 2nd Nov 1874.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Thomas Patterson, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted leave of absence for one year, on medical certificate, commencing from the date on which he may embark for Europe.

Mr Thomas Wilfred Reilly, Surv yor, 4th grade, has passed by the first or lower Standard Vernacular Examination.

Assistant Surveyors of the 1st grade to be Surveyors of the 4th grade, from the dates indicated viz. :—

Mr Henry Inman, from the 16th Oct 1874.
Mr Edwin Little, from the 5th Nov 1874.
Mr Henry Townsend Hayley, from the 13th Nov 1874.
Mr John Newland, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, and Mr Alfred Collinore, Wilson Lemarchand, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade have passed by th first or lower Standard Vernacular Examination

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr R D G Naylor, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 19th Oct 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

With the approval of the Govt of India, P W Dept, Lieut W L Greene, R F, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Agra Division. Military Works, from 7th July 1874, till further orders.

With the approval of the Govt of India, Lieut W G Nicholson, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the 1st Peshawur Division, during the absence of Capt Manderson, R E, on privilege leave.

Mr J Hogan, Assist Engr, Sangor Division, Military Works, passed the lower Standard Examination in Hindoo tani, on the 5th of Nov 1874.

Mr C H Reid, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is posted to the Nowgong Sub-Division of the Saugor Division, Military Works.

Mr J Hogan, Assist Engr, Saugor Division, Military Works, is transferred from the Saugor Division, Military Works, to the 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works.

Lieut J F Garwood, R E, Asst Engr, made over, and Capt W H Becket, Ex Engr, re-assumed charge of the Meerut Division, Military Works on the 10th November 1874.

TRANSIT (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr C H Burt, Temporary Ex Engr, 2nd grade, made over, and Mr G H Tait, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, received charge of the Darbunga Division of the Tirhoot State Railway on the 7th current.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

The following transfers and postings are made in the Store Department :—

Mr J Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st grade, to the Sukkur Depot.
Mr H P Edwards, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, from the Sukkur to the Kotree Depot, which will henceforward be called the "Lukkee" Depot, with head-quarters at Lukkee in the Sehwan Division.
Mr J W Corfield, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, to the charge of the Gholtkee Depot, vice Mr P M DeCosta, Sub-Store-keeper, 1st grade.
Mr H F Marreco, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Larkhana Division, is granted thirty-one days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

The following postings have been made by Supg Engr, Upper Scinde Dist.
Mr J Ellis, Asst. Engr, 2nd grade, to the Larkhana Division.
Mr H F Marreca, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to the Larkhana Division.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr W Henderson, Ex Engr, reported his return from privilege leave on the 15th October, and is posted to the Mahanuddi Division during the absence of Mr Reynolds, Ex Engr.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the transfer of Mr [illegible], C S, from the Central Provinces, the following appointments are made by H E Lieut the Govt Genl in Council :—

Capt J H B Brooke, Asst Comr, 2nd Class, and Offg Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, to be Cant Mag Saugor, but to continue to officiate in his present appointment at Jubbulpore until further orders.

Capt W Vertue, Asst Comr, 2nd Class, to officiate as Cant Mag, Saugor.

Capt T A Scott, Asst Comr, 3rd Class, and Offg Asst Comr, 1st Class, to be Asst Comr, 2nd class, vice Capt Brooke, but to continue to officiate as Asst Comr, 1st class until further orders.

The undermentioned civil gentlemen of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service reported their arrival at the places and on the dates specified opposite to their names :—

Mr H Savage,—Calcutta, the 23rd ultimo.
Mr J Kennedy,—Calcutta, the 23rd ultimo.
Mr J H Harris,—Allahabad, the 7th instant.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr M H Ferrars, B A, Asst Conservator of Forests in British Burmah, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade with effect from the 18th November.

Lieut R L Price, Asst Supt. Mysore Revenue Survey, has passed the examination in the Kanarese language by the second standard.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Col J P Nixon, Political Agent at Oodeypore, to be Political Agent in Turkish Arabia.

Col T Herbert, Politic l Agent in Turkish Arabia, to be Political Agent at Oodeypore, from the date on which he may be relieved by Col Nixon.

Col J A Wright, Offg Resident of the 3rd Class and Offg Political Agent at Oodeypore, to revert to his substantive grade, and to officiate as Political Agent in Harowtee, from the date on which he may be relieved by Col Herbert.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L G Prol yn made over charge of the Offices of Asst Genl, Punjab, and Dy Comr of Ilesn, L hore Circle, to Mr C R Kiernander on the 25th Sept 1874, and received charge of those offices from Mr Kiernander on the 21st ultimo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The retirement from the service of Lieut Col (Brev Col) George Edward Helmes, B S C will be held to have effect from the 13th instead of the 31st Dec 1874.

It is hereby notified that under the sanction of the Rt Hon the Sec y of State for India, and with the concurrence of H E the Fie ld Marshal Commander-in-Chief, Col P S Lumsden, C B, C S I, B S C, (Aide-de Ca p to the Queen,) is confirmed in the appointment of Adjt Genl to the Army in India, with effect from the 1st Sept 1874. Col Lumsden will have the local rank of Maj Genl while holding the appointment of Adjt Genl.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—Maj Phillip Crampton Boyd, B S C, Comdt, 3rd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—Maj Phillip Crampton Boyd, B S C, Comdt, 3rd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years.

H E the Gover Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medical Dept.

Depy Surgn Genl, with temporary rank, E C Thorp, M D, to have permanent rank, with effect from the 20th April 1874, vice Depy Surgn Genl J F Beatson, M D, whose tour of service in that grade expired on that date.

The under-mentioned Officers have been allowed furlough to Europe :—

Lieut Col John Brenton Cox, B S C, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl 1st Class, for two years, one year and twenty days on private affairs and the remaining period on medical certificate with effect from the 26th Oct 1874.

Staff Surgn and Assist Surgn Archibald Turnbull, of the Vety Dept, Insp Vety Surgn and Principal Vety Surgn in Circle, for two years, one year on private affairs, and the remaining period on medical certificate with effect from the 20th Oct 1874.

The services of Surgn R A K Holmes, M D, Actg Civil Surgn of Rajshahye, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comd-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut St. J in Bengal Cavalry, Mitchell, of the 5th Lancers, 2nd Squadron, 10th Bengal Cavalry 10th Nov 1873.

H E the Gover Gen l in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Hyderabad Contingent :

No 3 H L F Bat—Lieut E F Cambier, Subn, No 4 H L F Baty, and offg Comdt No 1 H L F Baty to officiate as Comdt during the absence on furlough in India of Lieut Col H Biden, or until further orders.

No 1 H L F Bat—Lieut C M Smith, Subn, to officiate as Comdt, vice Lieut E F Cambier, or until further orders.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—Maj James William Hope Johnstone, B S C Depy Comr, 3rd class, Punjab, for two years.

To be servants of Capt G B B Hobart, R A, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St. George for appointment on the Personal Staff of the Rt Hon the Gov r of that Presidency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Officers are transferred from the Establishment under the Director of State Railways to British Burmah for the Rangoon and Irrawadi Valley Railway :—

Mr C Bla r, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, (on furlough.
Mr W C Hosking, Ex Engr, 4th grade.
Mr E Oliver, Asst Engr 1st grade, and Offg Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept, is promoted to the rank of Ex Engr, 4th grade, with effect from the 1st Sept 1874.
Maj C H Luard, R E, Depy Consg Engr for Guaranteed Railways and Actg Supg Engr, at present Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept, is confirmed in the rank of Supg Engr, 3rd grade with effect from the 26th June 1874.
Maj G S Hills, R E, on return from furlough, is re-appointed to P W Dept as Ex Engr, 1st grade and Secy to the Railway Board in the Provincial Establishment.
The leave for five mo ths, on medical certificate, granted to Mr A J Bell, Ex Engr, 3rd grade Military Works Branch, is commuted into twelve months' furlough in India.
Lieut W T Shone, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade made over charge of the duties of Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept Establishment Branch, to Mr E E Oliver, on the forenoon of the 17th Nov 1874, and is

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS 23RD NOVEMBER.

The Municipal elections throughout France are approaching a conclusion. The majority of towns have returned Republican candidates.

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE 23RD NOVEMBER.

The Italian Parliament was opened yesterday by Victor Emmanuel in person. In his speech from the throne, His Majesty, especially alluded to the necessity of strict economy. Referring to Foreign politics His Majesty said the relations of Italy with all the Powers were most cordial.

LONDON, 23RD NOVEMBER.—Tom Hood.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 2nd November have been delivered, having arrived at Brindisi on the 21st inst, owing to boisterous weather in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, 23RD NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged. Sarats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¼d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 93¼.

5 " French Rents 1872..... 98.

Bar Silver ..... 58½.

The Bank of Prussia's rate of discount is 6 per cent.

The sum of £120,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination, unknown.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—

Pollux and Marina.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NARAINPORE THROUGH GOWHATTY,

24TH NOVEMBER.

The Force disembarked on the 19th. All arrived except three regiments at the mouth of the Dikrung, and will move on to Harmuttee in ten days. There has been no sickness. The elephants have arrived, and supplies are well advanced.

THE CRISIS IN AFFGHANISTAN.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LAHORE, 24TH NOVEMBER

Indian Public Opinion in its frontier intelligence publishes further particulars tending to confirm the alleged imprisonment of Yakub Khan.

The Ameer's action was taken against the urgent entreaties of the Gilzai Chiefs Usmutullah Khan, and Ursulla Khan who had guaranteed Yakub Khan's safety, and are stated to have since left Cabul without seeking permission from the Ameer.

(The Indu Prakash.)

With regard to the reconciliation between the Ameer and Yakoob it was some days ago reported that Yakoob went to Cabul at Lord Northbrook's instigation. This report has been contradicted, but nothing has been said whether the British Government had any hand in the reconciliation. And now the Government is anxious to see that the Ameer does not treacherously conduct himself towards his son. We may hence see how the British Government is gradually getting involved in the affairs of our neighbour.

(Delhi Gazette.)

When it is known that Sirdar Yakoob Khan visited his father at the suggestion of the British Government, the action of the Amir implicates us in an apparent act of treachery. And this position, false though it be, is very far from desirable. Should the Ameer send his son into British territory, we sincerely hope he will be permitted the option of finding his way back to Herat as best he may. It would be unwise in the extreme to allow the notion to prevail that the British Government would connive at an act of treachery so foul and unwarranted. If we are to follow the policy that the British Government will at all times recognize and assist the *de facto* ruler of Afghanistan, it must be followed without a shadow falling upon it. We await particulars with some anxiety. We hope Sirdar Yakoob Khan did not visit Cabul on the faith of any promise from the Viceroy.

(The Pioneer.)

The explanation of Yakoob Khan's seizure, given in the telegram from our Calcutta correspondent which we publish to-day, does not really improve the character of the transaction. If Afghanistan were a thoroughly civilised country, the *quasi* independent attitude of Yakoob at Herat would of course have been in itself a serious offence, one so serious that it could hardly have been committed. But the looseness of political discipline which distinguishes most Asiatic Governments, and that of Cabul especially, was his justification. By a very considerable section of the people he was looked upon as the heir to the sovereignty. If his father had accepted him as such, a peaceble succession might probably have been secured—a result which no other arrangement would have provided. But the Ameer was hostile and suspicious: Yakoob could do nothing else but take care of his own safety by surrounding himself with adherents at Herat. Thus arose the situation which endured till the other day. Technically, of course, Yakoob was a subject, who should have been ready at a moment's notice to lay down his authority as Governor, but technicalities of this sort are out of place in the affairs of such a State as Cabul. When a Central Government cannot enforce its authority over a lieutenant, the right itself begins to be questionable. The Ameer, as events have fallen out, has certainly solved a difficulty which embarrassed other interests besides his own but he has solved it by treachery, and as Indian prisons have a way of opening sooner or later to let out State captives whose lives are spared too long he can only now keep it solved by murder.

(The Englishman's Week.)

If the report of the arrest of Yakoob Khan by his Father is true, and the foreign Office evidently believe it to be true, Cabul affairs threaten again to be a source of serious trouble to us. True the disavowal by the Government of having been in any way instrumental in inducing Yakoob to put himself in his father's power, deprives the circumstances of its most unpleasant feature as far as we are concerned. The moment it was known in Calcutta, that the arrest had taken place, it was felt that it rendered war with the Ameer inevitable. Had Yakoob proceeded to Cabul at the instigation of our Government, he would have been plainly under our protection, and we could not, either in honour or in policy have abandoned him to his fate. All Cabul would have concluded that we were party to the treachery of the Ameer and had deliberately planned with him a plot to ensnare his son. Under such an imputation it could not have rested for an hour. From the promptitude with which the Foreign Office have stepped forward to remove the prevailing impression on the subject it is evident that they fully saw this. So far so good. But the event should furnish a lesson to the Government,—a lesson which has over and over again been read them but which they are very loth to learn—viz. not to keep the public so much in the dark as regards their policy, especially when the public entertain a distinctly wrong and mischievous notion regarding it. It had been openly stated, and believed, all over India for the last fortnight, that the Foreign Office had had a principal share in bringing about the reconciliation which was supposed to have taken place between Yakoob and Shere Ali. As long as everything went smoothly, the Government saw no necessity for contradicting this impression. Probably they thought that it was as well to get all the credit credulous people chose to give them in the matter. Now that it is suddenly discovered that things have not gone smoothly, and that the pretence at reconciliation is simply a deep and diabolical snare, they come forward and disavow all share in the negotiations by which it was brought about. Englishmen, acquainted with the constant policy of the Government of India in this matter of the Cabul succession, will feel no hesitation in believing that things are as they are now stated to be. But it is not certain that the same will be the case with Asiatics, who do not understand a straightforward policy, and who, if they do not accuse us of complicity, will be very likely to convict us of cowardice.

MR. G. H. ROLPH, Vice Consul for Italy at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 15th October last.

THE departure of His Excellency the Viceroy for Tirhoot, to-day, is officially notified in Saturday's *Gazette of India*.

A POONA paper hears that a Court Martial prisoner of H. M. 68th Regiment escaped from the guard room while on the march to Mhow.

THE Directors of the Bank of Madras, at their meeting on Thursday evening last, raised the rates of interest and discount a half per cent. all round.

THE sanctioned number of chaplains in the Bengal Presidency is 90, and, on the 30th September last 13 of these, or a percentage of 14·4 were absent on furlough or special leave.

A TELEGRAM from Damascus announces the victorious completon of Essad Pasha's military expedition into Haodran, effected on the 21st instant, by the total defeat and subjugation of the Bedouins of Ledja.

COLONEL J. P. NIXON, Political Agent at Oodeypore, has been appointed to succeed Colonel Herbert as Political Agent in Turkish Arabia. Colonel Herbert takes up the appointment at Oodeypore vacated by his successor.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the insertion of the following as rule 2 under section 25 (*b*) of the Acting Allowance Code; "A Commissionership of a division is a judicial office within the meaning of section 25 (*b*)."

THE good service pension rendered vacant by the death of the late Major-General Sir Henry Tombs has been conferred on Colonel D. S. Dodgson, C.B., of the Bengal Infantry, a list of whose service will be found in our military column.

FROM a return published in the *Gazette of India* it appears that on the 30th September last the total number of Civil Servants employed on the Bengal Establishment on that date was 609, of whom 90 or a per-centage of 14·7 were absent on furlough or special leave.

A BANGALORE paper understands that Sir Richard Meade does not contemplate a lengthened tour in the districts this season, as Lord Northbrook has decided on visiting Bangalore and Mysore in January next. Sir Richard left for Ooscottah on Wednesday evening last.

SAYED YAKUB KHAN TURRAH, the Envoy from Yarkand, left Leh on the 12th November, and proceeds to Lahore via Srinuggar, Jummoo and Sialkot. He stays a fortnight at the former place. It is thought that on this occasion he will extend his travels to London, as he has more than once expressed a wish to see England.

ON the recommendation of Captain Taylor, Acting Master Attendant, Madras, services of the Assistant Pier Master at Calicut, have been dispensed with, the Master Attendant having to perform the work hereafter. The services of one light keeper at each of the ports of Cannanore, Tellicherry, Cochin, Paumben and Negapatam, are also to be dispensed with.

THE Agricultural Department remarks for the week ending 19th instant that agricultural prospects throughout India are uniformly satisfactory: the result of the harvest of the autumn crops has been generally good, and the sowings for the rubbee are being successfully pushed forward. In Bengal the earlier winter rice crop is being reaped with a good outturn, and the promise of the crop generally is excellent.

THE Lahore paper has heard that about 3,000 Turkomans, when proceeding on a marauding expedition in the direction of Urgunj, were met by the Commanding officer of that place with a force consisting of 4 guns, 500 foot, and one regiment of Cavalry. A fight ensued, in which a few were killed on both sides, and the Russian force, finding themselves not quite strong enough, retired in good order, and awaited reinforcements.

THE Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as rule 2 under section 1 of the Civil Leave Code: "If an officer who has completed the term of service when by ordinary rules he would be compelled to retire, as, for example, a Covenanted Civil Servant under section 8 of Supplement A to the Civil Pension Code, or a Chaplain under section 4 of Supplement C to the same Code, is granted an extension of service, the only leave admissible to him during such extension is privilege leave under Chapter VI." This applies to all Officers in Civil employ.

"A. M. P.," writing to the *Times*, on the 29th ultimo, commends the following facts to those who are inclined to take gloomy views of the revenue:—On September 12th, the revenue returns exhibited a total decline of £1,937,179. The figures were, up to that date, for 1873, £32,082,396:— 1874, £30,145,217. On October 10th the figures stood as follows:—1873 £36,251,587: 1874, £34,867,467 deficiency—£1,384,120 On October 17th the figures stood as follows: 1873, £37,691,094: 1874, £36,973,467 deficiency—£7,17,627. On October 24, the figures stood as follows:—1873: £39,116,451; 1814 £38,558,834 deficiency—£560,617.

YESTERDAY a large number of the fruit and vegetable sellers in the Crawford Market presented a petition to Mr. Pedder, praying that he might cancel the suspension of Mr. Higgins, because they had found him uniformly "kind-hearted, and the ornament of the bazaars." Notwithstanding that the petitioners said Mr. Higgins' suspension had "thrown a deep gloom over all the markets," the Municipal Commissioner was hard enough hearted to tell them that he would deal with Mr. Higgins as the circumstances of the case demanded, and that it was their duty years ago to come forward and report the existence of the frauds to the authorities.

THE *Pioneer's* Ajmere corospondent writes:—From Ulwar I learn that the Thana Thakore's son has ascended the guddee by adoption of the Maharanee of the late Maharao Raja. Punna Lall, the late Prime Minister of Odeypore, is still under close surveillance at that station with all the members of his family. This man rendered the State excellent service during his ministry, and was held in high esteem by the late Maharana. When the Maharana fell ill, the attendants about his person persuaded the Maharanee into the belief that Punna Lall had practised sorcery and incantation to compass the death of her lord. They so worked upon her that she obtained the consent of the Maharana to arrest him, and Punna Lall, a man of probity and honour, was degraded and placed under surveillance.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE on his way from Darjeeling to Calcutta paid visits to the Selim Tea Estate near Kurseong, and also to Julpigoree. In the valley beneath Mr. Southby's house at Selim is the site proposed for the terminus of the Darjeeling Railway, whence, it is intended to carry a wire tramway up the spur, leading to the cart-road of Kurseong. These schemes, when completed, will be a great advantage commercially to numerous tea estates as well as to travellers to Darjeeling, and no doubt will receive the support of the Lieutenant-Governor. At Julpigoree, where, the preparations for his reception were on a very magnificent scale, he held a Durbar, and the interests of the railway in connexion with that place were amongst the most important of those discussed. On the 18th instant, His Honor was at Balasore, his first halting place on his Orissa trip.

OUR Lahore contemporary thus refers to the foolish complaint made by the *Times of India* that we were unjustly suspecting Shere Ali's good faith towards Yakoob Khan:—"If the telegram which Reuter has sent us be true, and it is certainly supported by what we have heard in more than one quarter of by no means bad authority, it would appear that the Ameer has most effectually prevented the consequences, which would follow were the two princes to meet. The imprisonment of the person who disagrees with one, however, hardly bears out the idea of a reconciliation, and had our contemporary (the *Times of India)* heard on Tuesday what Reuter now telegraphs, we fancy his indignation against those who were unjust (?), enough to accuse or even suspect the Ameer of being capable of treachery, would probably not have been excited. The *Times of India* writes in the following jubilant style," &c. Of course it is unnecessary for us to give any specimens of the style alluded to.

THE movement against cruelty to animals has recently gained a great triumph at New York. A New England cider seller who owned a "store" in Broadway thought it would be a capital advertisement if he manufactured the cider on the premises. Accordingly he set up his machinery using a large dog as the motive power. The machine worked by the dog "continuously walking up an inclined moveable plane," very similar, we suppose, to a tread mill. An active member of the Humane Society, noticing this, immediately indicted the dog's master for cruelty to the animal and got him fined 25 dollars. When he went to the shop a day or two after to see that the cider millowner was not again working this dog in the "cruel wheel," he perceived that the mill was at work and eagerly rushed forward to ascertain the fact accurately, with a view to another prosecution, when he was checked by seeing that instead of the black dog it now contained a black man. The cider maker, wise in his generation, had got a "nigger" well knowing that he could employ a man to do what he had been fined for using "a dog" for. The philanthropist walked slowly and sadly away for the law would not help him against this new idea. The triumph of the Society was short-lived!

The total value of foreign imports for the first five months of the present financial year, ending 31st August, in British India including Burmah amounted to Rs. 13,92,73,936 as against Rs. 11,75,57,569 and Rs. 12,19,14,105 for the like period of 1873 and 1872 respectively. The value of foreign exports, excluding treasure, was Rs. 23,80,00,083 against Rs. 22,63,73,756 and Rs. 23,20,21,945. The treasure imported valued Rs. 3,65,51,175 compared with Rs. 1,26,96,926 and Rs. 2,53,02,982. The exports of treasure are set down as Rs. 68,60,226 against Rs. 63,36,342 and Rs. 48,34,578. There were in all 1,289 vessels aggregating 6,05,136 tons entered inwards and 2,027 vessels aggregating 9,54,992 cleared outwards. Of the vessels entered inwards there were 213, aggregate tonnage 2,30,305, in Bengal as compared with 255 vessels, aggregate tonnage 1,88,523, in Bombay and Sind. While of those cleared outwards, Bengal shows 231 vessels, aggregate tonnage 260,308, and Bombay and Sind 355 vessels, aggregate tonnage 2,52,526. This is not inclusive of the coasting trade which valued, exclusive of treasure, imports Rs. 4,31,30,991 and exports Rs. 4,63,14,854. The imports and exports of treasure, coast-wise, valued Rs. 1,68,56,477 and Rs. 1,78,49,680 respectively, and the number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade was inwards 2,712 aggregating 7,48,333 tons, and outwards 2,384 aggregating 7,49,296 tons.

AN Australian paper gives the following description of a fight between two "old man," Kangaroos:—"The old fellows were thoroughly in earnest, danced and skipped about, each 'waiting for an opening,' as pugilists say. All of a sudden one would hit out from the shoulder, and, if he reached his antagonist, the blow generally fell on his neck, and he rolled over; he would then get up, and again advance, perhaps to be served in the same way, or, if he could get one of his hoofs well home on the other's abdomen, the latter would fall with a thud upon the ground, It was hitting from the shoulder and striking out with the hoof for a length of time. Still they fought; and, at length, seeing our informant, they bolted away for nearly a mile on the plain, when they resumed the contest, giving and taking punishment with remarkable earnestness, but not exhibiting any great ferocity. One did not kick or strike the other when he was on the ground—the fallen one was alway allowed to get up and try his luck again. After the rounds had been long fought, they again espied our informant, and for a time gave over, looking on him intently, until feeling the dangerous proximity of the two old men of the wilderness, he was glad to get away, lest they should turn upon him. At a little distance away from the battle ground was seen a matronly looking kangaroo lady, looking on. It is probable that she was the cause of the contest, which she seemed to watch closely. Whether or not she healed the wounds of the two jealous old fellows—for they were bleeding profusely—we cannot tell. Kangaroos seldom kill each other, though they do a good deal of cutting and wounding in such fights."

BOMBAY.

JUVENILE THEFT.—A lad named Camalali Tyebali was yesterday convicted at the Fort Police Court, by the Senior Magistrate, of stealing a pair of gold bangles valued at Rs. 49, the property of one Goolam Ali Rahuntools; and was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon's Reformatory.

SUSPECTED THEFT.—One Keshow Ballajee, reported to the Police, the theft of Rs. 5 in cash by a boy whom he left in charge of his shop, while complainant was taking his dinner on Monday. On returning to the shop the boy had absconded, and the money was found missing.

A MISSING CHILD.—One Gopall Wittoo, residing at Dhobie Talao, reported to the Police on Monday night, that his child, a girl about eight years of age, go separated from him at the fair at Walkeshwar, and has not since been found; there were no ornaments on the child's person. Enquiries are being made.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Syed Mabooh, a reputed thief, was yesterday sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of being found between sunset and sunrise in a building, and not being able to give a satisfactory account of his presence therein.

SOIREE MUSICALE.—On Monday night there was a soiree in commemoration of the first Anniversary of the *Gremias Lusitano*. It was very well attended, and the music consisted of several solos, duets, and partsongs by the ladies and gentlemen present. There was also an orchestra to assist choruses. Taking it as a whole, the entertainment was a decided success.

VAGRANTS.—A European named Drummond Anderson, and an Eurasian named Edward Ellis, were yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with being vagrants, wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. On admitting the charge they were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

HENRY COLLIS, a European, was yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Constable Brewin, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court on a similar charge and was ordered to be sent to the Government Work-house.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Luximon Balla, a domestic servant, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with stealing sundry ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 50, the property of his master, Basker Govind. Upon the evidence adduced he was found guilty and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Sowla Tooccaram, a cart driver, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with driving his bullock cart at the Carnac Bunder on the 16th instant in so rash and negligent a manner as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby injuring one Megsingh Ramsingh. Upon the evidence adduced, he was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 15.—Rs. 12 of the fine was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOP-SHIP MALABAR.

H. M. S. TROOP-SHIP MALABAR, 3,142 tons, Captain R. W. EVANS, will sail to-day for England, with 44 officers, 14 ladies, and 24 children, 976 men, 82 women, and 219 children. The following is the list of officers:—

Maj C P Robers, wife and child, A-18th R A
Capt P H Greig, A-18th R A
Lieut W P Blandy, wife and child, A-18th R A
Lieut P H Hall, A-18 h R A
Lieut W L C Gordon, E-18th R A
Lieut J R Trotter, E-18th R A
Lieut M Wyndl Mayow, E-18th R A
Vet Surg F Duck, E-18 R A
Maj J Ritchie, D-18th R A
Surg T S Cogan, D-18th R A
Lieut T Purrott, D-18th R A
Lieut J D Cunningham, D-18th
Maj G F Worsley and wife, B-18th R A
Lieut F O B Foot, B-18th R A
Lieut H B Brackenburg, B-18th R A
Lieut H Macleym, B-18th R A
Maj J T Leishman, wife and two children, C-18th R A
Capt H F P Lewis, C-18th R A
Lieut A H Hewat, C-18th R A
Col W D Aitken, Hd-Qr 18th B R A
Capt E G Battiscombe, wife and child, Hd-Qr 18th B R A
Capt A Warry and wife, Hd-Qr 18th B R A
Qr-Mr W H Chittick, Hd-Qr 18th B R A
Capt F Henderson, wife and four children, 107th Foot
Lieut S A Dodd and wife, 48th Foot
Lieut H W E Brunker, wife and child, 28th Foot
Capt J C Fife, 65th Foot
Capt K D Murray, wife and two children, 80th Foot
Capt F E Floyd, 76th Foot
Lieut V Knox, 62nd Foot
Lieut S H Marshall, and wife, E F R 14
Capt C O James, 63rd Foot
Capt G Patterson, 2/1st Foot
Lieut A Chancellor, 1/5th Foot
Capt G W Wood, wife and two children, 86th Foot
Surg Major W Hulseberg, wife and four children, Med Dept
Capt J V Nugent, 51st Foot
Surg Longdon, wife and three children, Med Dept
Surg R M Craig, Med Dept
Major G F Walker, 2/12th Foot
Lieut Col A H Dawson, Hd Qr 18th R A
Vet Surg R Poyser, R-18th R A
Lieut H B Harward, 6th Foot

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. LIEUT. COLONEL R. THACKER.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiffs, applied for a postponement until the 12th January next. There was no appearance for the defendant, and the application was granted.

LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. COMMISY VELLJEE.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiffs, applied for leave to withdraw the suit, with leave to file a fresh one.

The Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, opposed the application on the ground that the plaintiffs had not given security for defendant's costs, as ordered by the Court; and that, therefore, his learned friend had no *locus standi*.

Mr Starling stated that, on the 17th inst., when defendant's attorney applied for proceedings, plaintiffs' solicitors informed him that they were willing to pay his costs up to date, and that no steps would be taken against his client.

His Lordship said the plaintiffs would not be allowed to withdraw the suit. They ought to have given security for costs for the satisfaction of the Prothonotary at the time of lodging the plaint.

Mr. Starling said they were not asked by the Judge in chambers to give security for costs. With reference to the question of a fresh suit, his Lordship did not know what the defendant's case was, as it had not been heard upon its merits.

His Lordship said the Bank had not given the security for costs which it ought to have given under his Lordship's late ruling.

Mr Starling—We were not asked for costs. We applied for a summons, and it was for the Prothonotary to see that the security was given or stop the summons.

His Lordship (after an enquiry made of the Judge in chambers, Mr. Justice Marriott) said it appeared the plaintiff had been admitted without an order for costs, and that Mr. Starling had therefore a *locus standi*. As to bringing a fresh suit, his Lordship thought there was not a scintilla of a ground shown for withdrawing the one filed, which, as far as could be seen, might have been filed without any foundation for it.

Mr. Starling said the suit was not brought by a private person, but by an order of the Court of Chancery in order to find out who the contributory was.

His Lordship, after some further discussion said, the plaintiffs' case was so imperfect that the learned counsel did not ask the Court to frame an issue. They did not know that the person sued was the right man.

Mr. Starling said he was not able at present to prove that the defendant was the right man; he might be able to do so hereafter.

His Lordship said the plaintiffs ought not to sue people unless they had sufficient grounds for doing so; and dismissed the suit with costs.

LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. DAMADHUR BUNCHOODAS.

Mr. Budroodin, for the defendant said, the Bank had sued the wrong person and applied that the suit be transferred to the long cause list. So far back as 1868 the Bank brought a suit against his client, which was withdrawn, and now sued him to recover Rs. 16,000, which included Rs. 4,000, the amount claimed in the former suit.

His Lordship—If a Judge transferred the suit to the long cause list; defendant to file his written statement within a week; plaintiffs to give security within a week for costs, or judgment to go against them by default under the provisions of the Code.

LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. DALLA ANTAJEE.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for defendant. It appeared that in this case also the Bank had not given security for costs. After the various orders had been put in, the Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,200, with costs and interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870 until judgment, and at the same rate on the judgment until payment.

THE LONDON BANK AT FAULT.

In connection with the above case, His Lordship said he gave notice that he should dismiss every case brought by the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank in which an appearance had been filed, unless security for costs had been given by the Bank for the satisfaction of the Prothonotary. The Bank appeared to have taken the benefit of His Lordship's late ruling as far as it suited its purpose, and not to have followed it as to the rest. That was conduct which His Lordship most strongly disapproved of. His Lordship would give notice to the Prothonotary that security should be given by the Bank as his Lordship had lately ruled.

SUITS STRUCK OUT.

Three suits brought by the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank against Mr Bomonjee Pallonjee Nicholson, Dulpetram Jevanram, and Ruttonjee Jehangir Entee were dismissed under section 110 for want of appearance.

LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. DYAL KUTCHRA.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs, who claimed money due for calls. The defendant had admitted the claim in his schedule, which was produced in Court. His Lordship gave a decree for the Bank for Rs. 12,000, with costs, and interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870. Execution stayed until further order.

LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. JAEEJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Pherozsha M Mehta, instructed by Mr Pestonjee Cowasjee, appeared for the defendant, and her husband Muncherjee Dadabhoy

Mr. Pherozsha said, that as far as the first defendant was concerned, she never held any shares, and as for the second, that he had admitted the claim in his schedule

Mr Starling said the wife had made offers for a compromise and signed two affidavits, one before Mr Sorabjee Framjee and another before Mr. Carvalho, both Justices of the Peace; and that they could proceed against her separate estate.

Mr. Pherozsha said that the first defendant was not liable; and it was for the plaintiffs to prove that she was; she never signed the deed or held any shares in the Bank,

His Lordship—Mr. Starling, you cannot get a decree to-day, for you have given no security for costs.

After some discussion the case was transferred to the long cause list: the first defendant to file a written statement, and the plaintiffs to give security for costs within a week.

SEWLAL MOTILAL V. TULLUKCHUND HUKUMCHUND.

The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tubin for the plaintiff; and Mr. Taylor for the defendant. The suit was transferred to the long cause list.

POPATCHUND AMEERCHUND AND VEERJEEBHOY CALLIANDAS.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani for the defendant, applied for a week's postponement on payment of costs. Mr Constable instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne consented for the plaintiff, and the application was therefore granted.

BUCHOOBAEE WIDOW V. FRAMJEE COWASJEE MEHTA.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed Rs. 2,100 on a promissory note executed by defendant to Dinshaw Dorabjee. Summons was served upon defendant at Delhi. Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 2,100 with interest at 9 per cent. from 19th November 1871 until judgment, costs; and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

HORMUSJEE BEJONJEE V. COWASJEE MERWANJEE GOGO.

Mr. Pherozshs, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,598, the balance due on a mortgage bond for Rs. 5,000 executed on 21st October 1868. The property was sold, and realised Rs. 4,925. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,598, with interest and costs.

THE following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Marriott:—

HENRY LENNON VS. EMMA SOPHIA LENNON.

On the application of Mr. Constable, instructed by Mr. Fletcher, for the petitioner, the respondent and co-respondent being absent, His Lordship made an order allowing the petitioner to sue as a pauper.

SHAIK MAHOMMED ABDOOL LATIFF VS. MOOLTANEE NURSINGDAS PURMANUN.

Mr. Lang appeared for the defendant and moved to have the suit and all matters of difference therein referred for arbitration to Mr. Edaljee Cursetjee. The award to be made within three months, and costs of the suit and arbitration to be in the discretion of the arbitrator.

Mr. Pherozshah for the plaintiff consented to the application, which was then granted.

ARCHIBALD DUNCAN GRANT AND ANOTHER VS. KASSUM MAHOMMED AND OTHERS.

Mr. Pigot appeared for the plaintiff, the defendants were absent. Mr. Pigot said that service of summons had been served through the post on the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th defendants. The 2nd defendant was dead and it was not proposed against the 8th and 9th. The defendants were all partners, and the suit was brought to recover Rs. 23,269, being the balance due on eight bills of exchange accepted by the defendants in respect of re-drafts. The claim having been proved, His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff with interest at 9 per cent. from the 1st January 1873 to this day, costs and interest on judgment at six per cent.

TOOLSIDAS CALLIANJEE VS. JETHA VARIA.

The Advocate-General held Mr. Langs' brief for the plaintiff. The suit he said was brought against the present three defendants as executors of one Doongree Monia, deceased. They denied that any of the assets of the deceased had ever come into their hands, or that they had any knowledge under the deceased's will. The plaintiffs had received notice that the deceased was about to take out letters of administration of his father's will, but they believed they would be able to trace a good deal of the property to the present defendants. The application he (the Advocate General) was instructed to make, was to have the suit transferred to the long-cause list with leave to amend the plaint.

Mr. Leith, for the defendant, opposed the application, and said that the suit should either go on at once or be dismissed.

His Lordship ordered that the case should be transferred and should come on for hearing after the three part-heard cases.

PEERBHOY DAMJEE V. EBRAHIM ISMAIL AND OTHERS.

The Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Starling appeared for the second and third defendants, and held Mr. Lang's brief for the third.

Mr. Starling stated that the first defendant denied having signed the adjusted account in the suit, and that the second and third defendants denied that they were partners of the first; the suit, therefore, was not one which he thought His Lordship would hear as a short cause.

The Advocate-General for the plaintiff, said, he did not think the suit could be heard as a short cause, but he would ask to have an early date fixed for the hearing of the suit, as he understood that the defendants, who were in Poona, out of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court, were making away with their property.

His Lordship ordered that the suit should be heard after the part heard long-causes like the last case.

JAITHANUND SUTABAM VS. HEERJEE HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Tyajee appeared for the defendant, and moved to have the suit transferred to the long-cause list. It was a suit to recover the balance of the purchase money of 46 bales of cotton. The plaintiffs said that they had received only Rs. 3,200, and the defendants stated that they had paid Rs. 5,200; two of the defendants also denied that they were partners.

Mr. Pigot, for the plaintiff, opposed the application as he thought the hearing of the case could not take long.

His Lordship ordered that the suit should be transferred to the long-cause list, and should be heard on the 3rd of December, if it were in his list; if it were not in his list, it would have to come on in its turn.

INDIAN NEWS.

TIGERISH SNAKE STORY.—A singular and fatal case of snake-bite occurred recently in a village close to Gulladi. A shikaree, who had watched his own fields, was visited while asleep by a snake, which after wriggling about the man's body, it seems, was attracted towards the poor sleeper's mouth owing to the warmth generated by his respiration, and endeavouring to get down the man's throat, he awoke and tried to fling the brute away—in doing so, however, the reptile bit him slightly in the lip. The poor fellow fell almost immediately into a comatose state, and died in four hours.—*Madrassite.*

On the night of the 11th instant, writes the Lucknow correspondent of the *Mofussilite*, a *suttee*, his wife and daughter were poisoned by their shop servant. It would appear that arsenic was mixed in flour sweetened and made into bread. The whole family were at once despatched without loss of time to the Bunnapore hospital, and by the assistance of the stomach pump the poison mixed in the bread eaten was counteracted. The patients are fast recovering, the perpetrator was tempted to put the family to death merely because the *suttee*, his wife and daughter wore gold ornaments of some value and were also well off for cash. The perpetrator of the crime is still at large.

THE MADRAS BOAT CLUB.—The annual race for Scratch Four-oar crews, selected from the members of the Club, was to have taken place on the Long Tank on Saturday afternoon. The following crews were to compete.

P S Bone	S B Symonds.
J N Grainger	W H Cosker.
H C Grady	F Rosslandon.
(Str.) F B Banne	(Str.) L Strange.
E J Symonds	A S Beaufort.
D W Leighton	M McCaw
M Rowlandson	W S Hunt.
(Str.) B B Mitchell	(Str.) J Croysdale.

The race was to be rowed in boats over a half mile course.—*Madras Athenæum.*

BURGLARY IN THE CALICUT POLICE OFFICE.—On the night of the 12th inst., or early on the morning of the 13th, the Head Quarter Police Office was broken into, and luckily, owing to the unskilfulness of the burglars, nothing was taken away. This entry was effected through one of the windows, the hook being removed by means of some chisels that were lying about. The outside lock was wrenched off, but the inner lock apparently proved an obstacle to them. The chest being partly imbedded in the ground, they did not succeed in removing it away although an attempt was made for that purpose. There was another chest containing about 600 Rupees lying in another part of the building. This chest was easily removeable but the burglars were not aware of its existence. There were about 40 constables sleeping about the police office on the night in question, and four were on guard duty. None of these able watchers seems to have known anything about the burglary. The four constables on duty are strongly suspected and will of course be severely dealt with.—*Calicut Observer.*

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT, we learn with regret, occurred yesterday morning as the Umballa train was gliding into the Meerut Station, to Mr. Nelson, a young man of great promise who acted for some time as Assistant Station Master here, and had very recently been promoted to the charge of the Meerut Station. The unfortunate man had jumped on to the engine, but missing or losing his hold—the hold, sad story—fell between the platform and the tender or engine, which cruelly mutilated his face, and the shirting boards of the carriages following, so frightfully lacerated his thighs that amputation, if not already performed, is inevitable. The medical verdict, we believe, is that recovery is next to hopeless. The terrible injuries, together with the, perhaps not less fatal shock to the system, must end in death of this unfortunate young man, who bears a most exemplary character, officially and otherwise, and whose terrible misfortune has evoked the profoundest sympathy on the part of the Railway officials, by whom, we understand, Mr. Nelson is greatly esteemed, and all who know him.—*Mofussilite.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE PRINCE AND THE PHEASANTS.

(Examiner.)

THE French nobles have paid us a delicate compliment by enabling the Prince of Wales to take part in a series of splendid butcheries. They wished to be polite to him, and they asked what kind of amusement he would like best. They were partially guided, no doubt, by a continental eulogist who observes that when the English get up in the morning, the first thing that they say is, "How beautiful the day is! Come let us kill something." The Duc de la Rochefoucauld and his friends were also guided by the *Court Circular* and the other records of the Prince's daily life. Thus they could trace him from house to house, and from one good work to another. And they thus saw that there was, we will not say a monotony about his pleasures, but at least such a uniformity as to denote a leading taste. 'The Prince went out shooting and killed fifteen pheasants.' 'The Prince went out shooting and killed one hundred and fifteen pheasants.' 'The Prince went out shooting and killed two hundred pheasants.' 'The Prince went partridge-shooting and had good sport.' 'The Prince went grouse-shooting and had excellent sport, bagging sixty brace in six hours.' 'The Prince went deer stalking, and killed two stags.' 'The Prince went deer-stalking, and killed three stags.' 'The Prince visited the Celestial Mountains this morning, but there being no sport he found them dull; and so he took the first train to Hurlingham where he killed twenty pigeons with twenty-five shots, and afterwards received the congratulations of a distinguished company.' Such are the records of the Prince of Wales that his patrician friends in France would have found day after day if they had tracked him through the columns of the *Times*. They would have found that he lived the life of a game-keeper, and that he killed as many grouse, patridges, hares, rabits, pheasants and deer in the course of a twelvemonth as would suffice to feed a squadron of hungry dragoons. 'Does his Royal Highness never read?' they may have asked, or study or qualify himself for the exalted political duties that he will have to perform when he shall become king? Does he never study social subjects like the Comte de Paris? Does he take no interest in the scientific questions which are perplexing the minds of his countrymen? As the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia and the Duc d'Aumale have seen no evidence in the *Court Circular* or the newspapers that the Prince cares for anything beyond

hope nearer the truth than most of them. Mr. Greville is too disparaging and severe in some of the epithets which he applies to Lord Grey; nor can a Whig read without something of indignation the slighting terms in which he speaks of one to whom the Liberal party and the country owe so deep a debt of gratitude. That a statesman who had won his early laurels forty years before, and had held the banner flying through many dark years of depression and desertion—who had earned the rest which he coveted, as he himself said,

'Bankrupt of life, yet prodigal of ease,'—

should have felt the trouble and intrigues of the stormy period of 1831 press hardly on his nerves, or even on his temper, is neither wonderful, nor a fit subject for sarcasm. Yet Mr Greville does ample justice to his great oratorical power; and those who venerate his memory might find the fullest testimony to the constancy, fidelity, and loftiness of his character in the narrative which these volumes contain. Mr. Greville justly calls him 'the most finished orator of the day (Vol. ii. p. 88). He tells the following anecdote, illustrative of his intellectual vigour:—

'Stanley said there would be a great speech from Lord Grey, talked of his power in that line, thought his reply at five in the morning on the Catholic question the most perfect speech that ever was made. He would rather have made it than four of Lord Brougham's. He gave the following instance of Lord Grey's readiness and clear-headed accuracy. In one of the debates on the West India question, he went to Stanley, who was standing under the gallery, and asked him on what calculations he had allotted the sum of twenty millions. Stanley explained to him a complicated series of figures, of terms of years, interest, compound interest, value of labour, &c., after which Lord Grey went back to his place, rose, and went through the whole with as much clearness and precision as if all these details had been familiar to his mind.' (Vol. iii. p. 10.)

He adds, 'It is very extraordinary that he should unite so much oratorical and parliamentary power with such weakness of character. He is a long way from a great man after all.' So Mr. Greville says of him as of most of his contemporaries; but his vision was narrowed by too close vicinity to his object. The country has judged him differently, and nothing in these volumes will disturb their verdict.

The author reserves all the vials of his asperity for his character of Brougham. Full of unspeakable admiration for his transcendent and wonderful ability, and of scorn, contempt, and denunciation of his conduct and motives, are the many pages which he devotes to an analysis of the qualities of that most extraordinary man. The following is the first impression of him described in the Journal, in 1828:—

'About three weeks ago I passed a few days at Panshanger, where I met Brougham; he came from Saturday till Monday morning, and from the hour of his arrival to that of his departure he never ceased talking. The party was agreeable enough—Luttrell, Rogers, &c.—but it was comical to see how the latter was provoked at Brougham's engrossing all the talk, though he could not help listening with pleasure. Brougham is certainly one of the most remarkable men I ever met; to say nothing of what he is in the world, his almost childish gaiety and animal spirits, his humour mixed with sarcasm, but not illnatured, his wonderful information, and the facility with which he handles every subject, from the most grave and severe to the most trifling, displaying a mind full of varied and extensive information and a memory which has suffered nothing to escape it, I never saw any man whose conversation impressed me with such an idea of his superiority over all others. As Rogers said the morning of his departure, "This morning Solon, Lycurgus, Demosthenes, Archimedes, Sir Isaac Newton, Lord Chesterfield, and a great many more went away in one postchaise." ' (Vol. ii. pp. 117, 118).

Even then, however, he adds:—'After all Brougham is only a living and very remarkable instance of the inefficacy of the most splendid talents, unless they are accompanied with other qualities which scarcely admit of definition, but which must serve the same purpose that ballast does for a ship.' Subsequently, in 1830, he writes, after the formation of the Grey Government:—

'*November 22nd.*—[The day on which Brougham took his seat on the Woolsack.] Dined yesterday at Selfton's; nobody there but Lord Grey and his family, Brougham and Montrond, the latter just come from Paris. It was excessively agreeable. Lord Grey in excellent spirits, and Brougham, whom Selfton hankered from the beginning to the end of dinner. Be Brougham's political errors what they may, his gaiety, temper, and admirable social qualities make him delightful, to say nothing of his more solid merits, of liberality, generosity, and charity; for charity it is to have taken the whole family of one of his brothers who is dead—nine children—and maintained and educated them.' (Vol. ii. p. 69.)

Four years after, the following entry occurs, which is creditable to the writer's candour if it be not in some part, at least, a key to his sentiments:—

'His friends think him much altered in spirits and appearance: he has never shaken off his unhappiness at his brother's death, to whom he seems to have been tenderly attached. It is only justice to acknowledge his virtues in private life, which are unquestionably conspicuous. I am conscious of having often spoken of him with asperity, and it is some satisfaction to my conscience to do him this justice. When the greatest (I will not say the best) men are often influenced by pique or passion, by a hundred petty feelings which their philosophy cannot silence or their temperament obeys, it is no wonder that we poor wretches who are cast in less perfect moulds should be still more liable to these pernicious influences; and it is only by keeping an habitual watch over our own minds and thoughts, and steadily resolving never to be turned from considerations of justice and truth, that we can hope to walk through life with integrity and impartiality. I believe what I have said of Brougham, to be correct in the main—that he is false, tricking, ambitious, and unprincipled, and as such I will show him up when I can—but though I do not like him and he has offended me—that is, has wounded my vanity (the greatest of all offences)—I only feel it the more necessary on that account to be on my guard against my own impressions and prejudices, and to take every opportunity of exhibiting the favourable side of the picture, and render justice to the talents and virtues which cannot be denied him.' (Vol. iii. pp. 76, 77.)

The author, in his narrative, traces very graphically Brougham's remarkable career, from the period of the Queen's trial, until his great, and as it proved permanent downfall in 1835. To his wonderful powers of debate he is never tired of recurring; and in one passage, on the Irish Church Bill, when Peel and Stanley had it all their own way, he wonders how it would flutter the Conservative camp could they have but one half hour of Brougham.

Of the charges of insincerity and treachery which so often recur in these volumes it is needless to speak here. It is not the first time they have been made; but Mr. Greville leaves us, as others have left us, much in the dark as to the specific acts on which they have been founded. Some things, however, are plain enough. Brougham certainly wanted ballast, as Mr. Greville said. There was a dash of eccentricity and excitable restlessness which tinged all his career. He was sharp in speech, and cared not sometimes if he trod on the tenderest susceptibilities even of those intimate with him. He did not like 'a brother near the throne,' and was jealous as well as ambitious when his own advancement was in question. He was volatile, reckless, and forgetful, one set of ideas driving out their predecessors in marvellous succession. Such a one makes enemies in the mere wantonness of power and excitement. But of his relations with the Whig party in 1830 Mr. Greville gives us some revelations. When we find members of the party he had led to victory in the House of Commons rejoicing that his wings were clipped and his influence neutralised by his removal to the Lords, can we much wonder that he discovered this he meditated some reprisals? The want of confidence was not entirely on one side, if this picture be true, nor could those expect party loyalty who failed to give it. If Brougham was jealous of others, others were jealous of him; and without believing, with Mr. Greville, that the insult of being offered the post of Attorney-General was the source of his discontent, we do not think the causes of the ultimate result require any mystery to be solved to ascertain them. Brougham was probably a restless uncomfortable colleague, given to indiscreet remarks, and not prone to conceal or refrain from ridicule or contempt. In or out of season his arrogant and imperious spirit was impatient of control, and despised inferior minds, the greatest mistake a man who aspires to leadership can commit. Finding himself only welcomed because he could not be excluded, he naturally looked to strengthen his own position, perhaps not regarding much that of others who were ready to sacrifice him. All this does not necessarily imply the imputation of perfidious conduct, although having thrown for the stake and lost it, it is not surprising that he was not allowed his revenge. The retrospect is sad enough; but in the memory of what he did, we had rather not remember what faint friends more than open enemies, have sometimes accused him of doing.

O'Connell and Lyndhurst are the remaining portraits, both very well painted. O'Connell's rise and reign form very prominent features in the book; his immense influence, his social position and extraordinary power of popular speaking are first recounted. Then comes the Clare election, and Mr. Greville concludes he will fail in the House. Then he speaks from the bar of the House, and Mr. Greville concludes that he will succeed. The rest of his career, or at least that which was the most important part of it, is fully narrated, and the character of the great agitator given in too minute detail for us to transcribe. Mr Greville met him once in society, and says of him that there was nothing remarkable in his conversation, but that he seemed well bred and at his ease. O'Connell indeed was entirely a man of the world, and was of mark in any society he entered.

Lord Lyndhurst, as he appears in the scattered notices in the Journal, is a livelier sketch. There are few hard words about him, and much pleasant and lively talk recorded. His politics sat very lightly on him; he was not trammelled by earnestness or enthusiasm of any kind; had a genial sparkling spirit which was sympathetic with that of the journalist, and no very fixed or unbending opinions. It was new to us to know, as Mr. Greville informs us, that Lord Grey would have made Lyndhurst Chancellor if he could. We cannot pause over the characteristic traces of this most accomplished and remarkable man which many pages for these volumes contain. They are all refreshing and agreeable, and contrast pleasantly with the sombre shades which Mr. Greville has frequently on his palette. Sombre as they are, however, these are the tints in which a keen observer can hardly fail to depict what he sees around him in social and political life. Mr. Greville's highest merit, as a chronicler of his times seems to us to be his searching analysis of character. With inimitable pen-tration and with great felicity of style, he has drawn his contemporaries as they were. It is the rarest quality in a writer of history to trace such portrait alike without concealment and without malice, and we doubt not that they will go down to posterity exactly as depicted in these pages.

To some persons it may appear, however, that the main interest and merit of this work does not consist so much in the author's anecdotes of distinguished men as in his narrative of the secret and less familiar history of very important and familiar events. The book begins in 1819—when the Holy Alliance, the Six Acts, and the highest of Toryism were in the ascendant. It ends in 1837, when every trace of them had perished. There is no better or more graphic history of these remarkable events extant than is to be found in Mr. Greville's contemporaneous memoranda—and his habit of leaving his daily impressions uncancelled, while it impairs the accuracy of his opinions, adds greatly to the vividness of his book as a history. Nothing can be more interesting than to watch, through these faithful pages, the gradual decay of old abuses, and the rise of genuine constitutional popular influence. The squabbles of men and cabinets, and the intrigues of party, as we now look back on them through a vista of forty or fifty years, important and absorbing as they were at the time, were but the indications of elements over which cabinets and statesmen had little power. But it is through that medium that we can trace most accurately the growth and progress of that great political revolution through which in the space of fifteen years, this country passed, happier than its neighbours, without anything which deserved the name of popular tumult, and with increased security and stability to all its ancient and constitutional institutions.

A DAY IN CAMP AND CUCHERRY.

FROM MY NOTES.

BY COLONEL MEADOWS TAYLOR, C.S.I., AUTHOR OF "TARA," &C.

MY MORNING RIDE.

APRIL 15TH, 185—.

One of the great delights of my dogs when they are loosed in the morning is to have a race to me, and wake me. It is not always that this indulgence is allowed; but as they are to go out with me, I am awakened by their somewhat rough caresses. "Muff" jumps upon my bed, gives me what he means for a kiss, worries the sheet, snaps at old "Touche," whose great paws are on my chest, and performs other extravagancies; "Fan" and "Harry," being modest individuals, stay below. "Down! you brutes, down!" I cry vainly; and, as there is no bearing their behaviour, I get up, and meet Kassim, bringing a candle, who makes his reverence. "Is the Mirza Sahib called?" "Yes, sir; he got up to say his prayers an hour ago." Ah, good man; true or false, who can say? But these, as most think, spiritually-benighted Mussulmans and Hindoos, are often patterns to us Christians in their religious exercises. They do not pass them over themselves, and much respect others who practise them, as they think lightly of those who do not. If some of our folks understood this, they might be more careful, yet who can say, for many who seem outwardly careless are, I know, habitually devout.

How have I slept? Well ask the water bottle—a curious reply perhaps, but the best criterion I can give—the porous Bussora water-jar which stands on its little tripod there with a wet towel round it. This jar allows a little moisture to exude by which the towel is kept damp, and the dry hot wind excites rapid evaporation which cools the water most refreshingly. There is still plenty in the jar and therefore I slept well in spite of the heat—though, indeed, the night grew cooler and the morning is refreshing. What is the thermometer? 70°—really quite cool for the middle of April, and we must make haste and begone, for we have a long ride and a good deal of work to do, with the sun high enough to be unpleasant ere we return. It is not yet light, and as I dress myself I see the Mirza's camp astir, and I suppose all his followers will come clad in their best; but I hope they will keep at a respectful distance seeing that dust is unpleasant. "Are the guides here, Kassim?" "O yes, sir, they are waiting this hour past." "Good! now my tea and biscuit quick!"

Does any one know what amount of comfort there is in that cup of early tea? Quite impossible, unless they have experienced it as I have. O fragrant Pekoe! of which there has only been time to catch the full aroma; how delicious the perfume which, in smell as in taste, is allpervading yet not overpowering; delicious always but in early morning, the first flavour of the day, how grateful to as often parched mouth and weary body—more parched and more weary than when one lay down to rest. And my biscuit, too, a fresh, crisp "Nugger" biscuit—absolute perfection. "Ah, you rogues, so you want some too? Tea, 'Muff,' tea!" This he understands perfectly; and sitting up and begging as he is with his paws, evidently grudges me every drop I am drinking. I pitch a bit of biscuit at him, which he catches mechanically and puts out again, and growls 'Tea,' for that is what he means to say. Kassim has been liberal this morning, and has brought what is called a "sneaker" full. Why it should be called a 'sneaker" I don't know, for it is nothing to be ashamed of; it is, in fact, a bowl with a blue pattern on it, with a cover and two handles, which stands in a saucer, and holds enough tea for us all. "Don't be in a hurry, you beasts!" They are all four dancing with impatience on their hind legs as I fill the saucer. There! and as I place the vessel on the ground they thrust their noses into it and get what they can, which is not much, seeing that half at least has been spilled.

Now to horse, for here comes the Mirza Sahib, ambling along smoothly on his dashing piebald palfrey, the bells on its neck clashing prettily as it moves. And here also are my chuprassees, with my gun and shot belt, and a hog spear or two, their trowsers tucked up above their knees, and their waists girded, prepared for a long walk, perhaps over rough ground. So I mount my dear old "Sultan," a flea-bitten Arab, who, though he has carried me well for many a year, is still stout and strong. Another mare, "Fanny," is led behind, in case she may be wanted for a change.

"*Salaam, sahib! Subha-al-khyr? Mizaj mobarak khyreat hy!*" or in other words, "A good morning to you, sir, and is your happy temperament in good condition?" So cries the Mirza Sahib as he dashes up, pulls his horse on its haunches, and stretches forth his joined hands over its neck, with the grace of a well-bred horseman. "*Bandagee! Sahib bahadur!*" exclaims another person behind him, who is mounted upon a tall powerfull chestnut horse, "My service to you, valiant sir!" This is the native commander of the Mirza's escort, and others follow, among whom is the old cavalry soldier on a stout pony with scarlet housings. I return all these greetings in the same spirit, and the Mirza and I shake hands, English fashion, over our horses necks, a ceremony which brings their noses into near proximity, and causes a good deal of scrambling, snorting, and squeaking or grunt, strikes out viciously with his forefeet, and turns round sharp as if he would like to kick. I therefore give him a wide berth, and the Mirza, who has kept his seat with some difficulty, cries out apologetically, "He is only playful and fresh this morning; don't mind him, sir." Perhaps so, but it is as well to hint to keep my distance, and I shall be shy of shaking hands over the piebald's neck again. Now away we go. "Sultan" is a famous walker, and keeps the lead, and the piebald ambles along on his quarters. Our guides, who are like the hereditary magistrate of the village, and the Patwari or Brahmin accountant, are before us on their ponies, with a number of "Jowans," or men who are village police and messengers, and my chuprassees—altogether quite a large party; and as the light increases look quite martial with their swords and shields, and my surveying flags, red and white pennons mounted on long bamboos.

The air feels really pleasant, and we cross a number of fields to the village boundary, about a mile distant. I have my prismatic compass with me, and a small theodolite, at which the Mirza Sahib is evidently much puzzled, but says nothing, while I take sights for bearings to compile a map which has to accompany our report. It would not be good manners to appear curious. So having taken the bearings of the boundary line, we push on again to a high knoll, which is shown to me about a mile distant, and we reach it just as the sun is rising red and fiery, promising another blazing day. The Mirza and I dismount on the summit, and the Patell, who has accompanied us, and the Patells of several villages around who have met us by appointment, show their respective boundary lines, pointing out trees, lines of fields, and other landmarks by which they are distinguished. I now open my large map and put it upon the ground, and having adjusted it by compass, show the Mirza where we are, and that we have only to verify what has been done long before. He is much astonished, and says to his secretary, aside: "He has got all the lands there already; and so they even know of this place in England."

"*Junab-i-ali*, your Excellency," replies the secretary, humbly joining his hands; "of course they do. Did not your slave tell you so? And the Sahib Bahadur can show you London, and England, and all the countries on the earth in a book, if you wish to see them." And he looks at me to confirm what he has said.

"Yes, Mirza Sahib," I reply, "I can show them all to you; but this map was drawn from a special survey which some old folks here can perhaps recollect; and the marks are, I daresay, still existing, of which these piled stones here is one, and appears on the map." And I show it.

"I remember," says an old Putwari, who is sitting near, "many years ago, soon after the war with Peshwah that gentleman came and set up large telescopes upon this hill, and others yonder, and asked me the names of all the villages they could see, and wrote them down. Ah! that is many years ago; yet the heaps of stones have never been moved. And one gentleman asked me if I would like to see what was in the telescope; and I looked, and saw all the country in the air upside down, and I was quite frightened.

"Upside down in the air?" says the Mirza, simply; "how could they turn it round? that can't be true!"

"*Khodawund*"—"My lord," interposes the secretary, "it is quite true. The hill can be turned round in the air: So I have heard." And he looks to me for confirmation.

"*Astagh fur oolle?*"—"God forbid!"—remarks the Mirza, gravely stroking his beard; "it can't be."

I am listening quietly while the theodolite is coming up, and explain generally, but don't satisfy the Mirza.

"*Punah-i-Koda!*"—"Protection of God!"—he exclaims. "You don't mean to say you can make men stand on their heads?" And he wags his own knowingly.

"Ah! you will see by-and-by," I reply.

"I told you so," adds the secretary. "*Inshalla!* your slave does not tell lies."

So the worthy Mirza is fairly posed about the telescope, but is brought to understand the compass and the bearings which I am taking, for, as he says: "I never say my prayers in a strange place without a compass to make me sure that my face is towards the holy Kibleh. So I know all about it."

"*Junab-i-ali*," whispers the secretary to me, confidentially. "My lord is a very pious man, and says all the prayers five times a day. Moreover, he is very learned, and has only his equals in Plato and Aristotle—very learned indeed—and," he adds, solemnly, "he knows logic!"

"I rejoice to hear it," I reply; for the Mirza, being afflicted with modesty while his praises are being told to me, has turned away; but my dry rejoinder shuts up the secretary, as I desire to do; and now we all sit down on the grass, and proceed to business. Some other representatives of villages have arrived, and after questioning all present, the Mirza and I agree that the boundaries of the *pergunna* or country, of which we are on the border, shall be the boundary of jurisdiction, and the map enables me to ascertain the positions of most border villages, while there are others which are pointed out which are not laid down. They have rough times—those in which the Trigonometrical Survey of this portion of India was made—and still rougher had preceded them. Many small villages had been deserted, and the inhabitants had taken refuge in larger communities, but gradually returned, as peace fell on the land, to their own localities. I find now comparatively little to do, and when the Putwari who had charge of the chain arrives, we can check a portion of the boundary upon the map, and finish our work. Besides, partridges are getting up here and there, and calling, in a grassy flat below the hill, and I have promised to shoot a few for the Mirza. So when the chain reaches us, and the measurement is made up, I show him how I check it upon the map by the scale which he comes to understand, though he can hardly speak for astonishment. Meanwhile, the theodolite is set up and adjusted; and I take the bearings of several points about, and of a distant station on a hill, of which the cairn is visible. The Mirza is evidently disposed to get a look, too; and when I have done, I offer one. "It is all in the air now, Mirza Sahib," I say; "look!" So he shuts one eye with his left hand, and looks through the telescope with the other; but I don't think he likes it—it is "no canny" apparently, for he steps back immediately. "Do you see the hill yonder upside down?" I ask.

"I don't understand it; but, no doubt, to you, sir, who know everything, it is quite plain," he replies, drearily and rather ironically, and turns away; and perhaps he is mortified that the humble secretary and the old Putwari were right after all.

While we are sitting here, I may as well mention what kind of scenery is around us. Certainly not of waving palm trees and the rich vegetation of tropical climates, according to general notions of India. Here there is no wood at all about us, except a few trees near the many villages we see; all else is open country. To the east are some low hills, with flat tops, bare enough, but with grassy sides. They are the end of a long plateau, which breaks into valleys two or three hundred feet below, though it is actually one or the high table-lands of the Deccan, and is upwards of two thousand feet above the sea. South and south-east, the line of broken plateaus continues, and the end of it is a bold bluff, which descends upon an undulating plain extending to the horizon, where it ends in some highlands, twenty or thirty miles away to the west and south. All these undulations produce pleasant wavy lines, redeeming the monotony of the prospect; and that fresh morning air gives a variety of tint:—soft greys and blues melting into the sky. To the north there are other flat-topped hills, of more pretension than the rest; and on one of them is the survey cairn I have mentioned, which I can even see with the naked eye, so clear is the air in that direction. Villages are thickly scattered over the plain before us, each standing upon its own land, which may be anything from a few hundreds to many thousands of acres. It is curious to think how these village lands or townships were divided, or when but the laws of Menu prove that the same social system which exists at present was in force three thousand years ago, and even then the divisions of land were of high antiquity. Sites of villages originally chosen have seldom changed; and it is evident how centuries upon centuries have raised the areas of sites above the surrounding land by the accumulation of *debris*.

The whole of the plain is fairly cultivated, though here and there are patches of good land still waste and unreclaimed, which are used for common grazing lands by the village cattle. The fields are large, for they are laid out, and some are enclosed by hedges; but for the most part they are open, or divided only by narrow ridges of unploughed land, which suffice for boundaries. There are no crops in the fields now, for the harvest is over, and the grain has been stacked, if not threshed out; but looking across the boundary into my friend's jurisdiction, I see some corn still standing uncut, and some in stacks, which are ominous of the "Masoldar's seal." The "Masoldar's seal"—and what may that be? I must explain. In this native State, when a farmer has not paid his rent, or has a capital crop, and it may be expedient to ask him for something in addition for the State on account of his good luck, he has first to pay for cutting and stacking his corn; then the Masoldar's office is to put a dab of wet clay upon every stack, and stamp it with a board, on which is engraved, something like a letter-press print, the solemn and ominous words, "*Akibut-al-Khyr.*" That is, "May the day of judgment be favourable." This seal cannot be disturbed till the State demands are paid to the last farthing.

But this is a digression. Though the crops are all cut and the corn gathered, the farmers are busy in the fields. In some they are beating down the grain on a threshing floor, and in others the threshing is going on—three or four bullocks abreast; going round and round a centre pole; while girls and women break off the cobs of the Jowaree corn, and throw them in to be trodden out by the oxen, while men hand sheaves from the stack hard by. When the wind rises, the corn will be winnowed after a primitive fashion by a man shaking out basketfuls from a high stage, when the chaff is blown to leeward. The ancient customs described in Scripture have not changed. In some fields ploughs are at work with yokes of eight and ten oxen, and heavy labour it is to tear up the parched soil with the heavy wooden ploughs which penetrate so deep; and the droning songs of the ploughmen to their cattle come up not unpleasantly on the still air.

Perhaps I might describe other matters of interest from this elevated position, but I am afraid they would be digressions; and the dogs, who have been putting up hares from the grass and bushes about, have several times come to me to say, "Do come, there is plenty of game;" and I observe that two of them have tried the grassy cover below the knoll, and are putting up quail very fast, so they are called off, and I take my gun; and asking the Mirza whether he would like a shot, we walk down to the spot. The Mirza excuses himself blandly, and the secretary whispers to me, "He is a great archer, and practices daily with the bow." Now this I know to be a very aristocratic amusement, and consider that the Mirza Sahib rather looks down upon shooting with a gun. He has not evidently, however, the smallest idea what I am going to do, nor how the quail are to be collected to be shot at, nor how I am to see them on the ground, for he remarks that "the grass is very high and thick, and the game is not to be seen. Just as we are about to enter the grass, however, one of the dogs has put up a fine florikan, which takes a short flight and alights forward, so it is time to arrange a line of beaters and as the Mirza's long Persian boots protect him from the dry spear grass, he proposes to accompany me on foot, but his secretary and followers remain mounted. Florikans are full of the sharp seeds, is already sufficiently uncomfortable, and he sits down to pick them out. The place is swarming with game, attracted by the cover and pools of water in the nearly dry rivulet which runs through it, and the line progresses only a few steps, when several patridges of the beautiful spotted-breast description, get up with a whirr, and two fall amidst cries of "*Wah, wah! Shabash! Mashalla!* and other expletives of admiration from the Mirza and his following. None of them have evidently ever seen a bird shot flying before, and are much perplexed how it has been done. As the birds are brought in by the retriever, the Mirza takes them up, and says simply: "But they were flying, Sahib, not sitting! *Mashalla!*" Upon which he despatches it after the proper and orthodox Mahomedan fashion, and so we proceed. I am not a very steady shot, but now I am put on my mettle, and do my best, and by the time the end of the corn is reached, there is a pretty bag of florikan, patridges, and quail with a couple of hares of which I am sure not killed outright have been taken for the Mirza's consumption, and he is immensely gratified thereby.

It is hot enough now, and the evaporation from the earth is beginning to quiver in lines disturbing the forms of trees and bushes at a short distance and I propose that we shall mount and get back to camp as quick as may be; but just as I have given my gun to a chuprassee one of the villagers comes forward and begs me to come to the date-grove below, where he says there are florikans. The grove bear a pool of water, lying under the bushes. I turn to the Mirza—"Will you try a spear?" I ask. He is ashamed not to ride, though he could not shoot, and I tell him to call up some of his escort who have spears. No, we cannot let piggy go without a brush! and in such ground, too! What excitement there now is! I, the party, horse and foot, spread out as we approach the small date-grove a few hundred yards distant. My old "Sultan" rubs his nose against the spear-shaft and snorts; he knows what is coming, and I feel him trembling with excitement. "They will take towards the hill," I say to the Mirza Sahib; "so we must cross the nulla and wait for them;" and we ride on, the Mirza, myself, and several sportsmen. The Mirza has evidently made up his mind for work, and has pulled up his long yellow boots, gathered up the skirts of his upper garment, tied a handkerchief over his beard and turban, and now brandishes his spear after a wild fashion. "Inshalla!"—"Please God!" he observes, with a grind of his teeth, and he has surely determined to do something—like a man.

Now the chuprassees on foot, leading all the crowd; Patells, Jowans, Putwarees, and the Mirza's people—fifty or sixty in all, perhaps—range themselves in a line, dressed by me; and the horsemen who have not spears, take up positions to watch the sides of the date-grove, which is thick but narrow and short, and there are open fields all round, so that nothing can get away unseen. There are also a village horn-blower and a big drum, which belong to some Patells, following, and the performers are placed about the centre. Now all is arranged as silently as possible, when, at my signal, as I canter forward, the whole advances, the drummer beating furiously, the horn-blower sounding frightful screeches, and every one shouting. One would have thought the hog would have come out at once; but no piggy is wary, and nothing stirs. But the line advances, and at last, from near the pool, out dashes a fine young boar, followed by three other smaller brutes, making for the hills.

"Now, Mirza Sahib!" I shout, gathering up my reins, and urging "Sultan" forward, who scarcely needs it, and the worthy man is not backward, but kicks piebald furiously with both legs, who, when he sees the boar apparently making at him, turns round sharply. The Mirza, however, holds on manfully though he is thrown out, and the race is between me and two of the horsemen who cut in, followed by others. A small pig is forthwith slain among them; but the boar holds on gallantly. One of the horsemen, well mounted on a fine chestnut, and a good rider, keeps up with me; and the Mirza, a few lengths behind, is still kicking furiously at his beast's sides, while his garment of crimson satin, unloosed now and then behind him in the wind. Away we go over capital ground, smooth hard fields, a few stones, and it is a fair race. The boar is in fine wind, and seems to know that his life depends upon his speed till he can get into the ravines before us, where we cannot follow. Now, "Sultan," good fellow, do your best; and a touch of my spur sends him on snorting, while the Mirza's pace is equally good, and he is a length before me or more. Before us is a sloping field covered with loose stones, and the earth is fearfully cracked by the heat. There is a small dry watercourse at the bottom. My friend in front does not quite like it, and slacks his pace a little. The stones and cracks are decidedly ugly, to say the least of it, but "Sultan" does not care for them, and with a spur in his side, and his head well held up, goes over all gloriously. Now for the nulla through which piggy has scrambled; and I and the chestnut, and the Mirza, with a ruck of others a few lengths behind, race up the slope. We are at our best now, a desperate pace; the hog cannot hold this much longer, nor does he, but turns sharp round under the chestnut whose rider makes a frantic plunge at him with his spear but misses the blow and before he or I can turn fairly piggy is met by the Mirza's party and cannot escape, and of them touches him slightly on the side and another on the hind quarter. So I lose my first spear, which I had reckoned on. Still the sun-god holds on gallantly looking wickedly out of his small red eyes, and foam and slaver gathering about his mouth. I have the lead, and "Sultan" goes at him in earnest. Such a scramble as it is, such a jostling of horses, and the Mirza in the midst, riding like "a brick." Now for it, chestnut or I; but I have the hog on my right hand, and therefore the advantage, and old "Sultan's" ears are telling me the Colonel's speed. So I have the best of it, and watching my aim, I raise "Sultan" with the bit, touch him with the spur and my spear strikes the boar behind the shoulder deep into his heart, and he rolls over with a sharp scream. Brave old "Sultan!" we have had more than a mile of as sharp a spirt as I can remember for many a day; and, as I dismount, he is shaking all over and snorting with excitement, and I am glad I have the mare to carry me home to relieve him.

How jolly the Mirza is! and his real *bonhommie* comes out of all his conventionality, genuine and hearty, under the influence of "Shikar" (sport)—which levels all distinctions. I, in my turn, cry "Well done! you rods bravely Mirza Sahib;" and as he unties the handkerchief, wipes his face and strokes his beard, he says: "Ah Sahib Bahadur, if I had only had my bay horse and not this vile pony! Bah! he could not gallop with horses!" Perhaps the worthy man would have done worse with either of his overfed chargers and the gallant piebald did his work bravely, and was well ridden, too. So with a few words of hearty commendation of my rival, and his really beautiful chestnut horse, and directions for the boar to be brought into camp and divided among all who will eat him, we mount again and ride on.

It is late now—later than I like to be out—that is about eight o'clock, and the sun is very hot. Some puffs of hot wind are already coming up occasionally, contrasting curiously with the otherwise pleasant air; some light clouds, too, are appearing on the horizon, so we shall have a roasting hot day. I see the Grove in the far distance, distorted by the fast-increasing mirage, and resolve to canter home and get under shelter. Every thing is in apparent motion now; bushes become suddenly trees and sink again or disappear; men with ploughs and bullocks in the fields shoot up, quiver, and are distorted past recognition; the ground seems covered with rolling waves of hot vapour, like the effect of hot air from the furnace which the wind now rising, has set in motion. I propose a canter to the Mirza, but he has had enough already, and excuses himself; so I put "Fanny's" head across country, for there is nothing to stop me between this spot and my tents.—*The Oriental.*

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